

I asked specifically the question whether or not this authorization would go beyond the 30th of June and neither Secretary Dulles nor Mr. Hollister could give me an answer on it.

Mr. Hollister said he did not think that the authorization would extend beyond the 30th of June but he would make that information available for the committee before we actually considered the resolution.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I would be most interested in his answer because I think that the

impression is that it is \$400 million to be taken away from what the Congress previously authorized and directed in a certain direction and now they want to do it any way they please. \$200 million in each of two fiscal years, as I understand it.

Mr. SELDEN. Only \$200 million is affected by this resolution—Mr. Hollister stated specifically that any additional funds would be asked for in the mutual security bill. I thought you would be interested in that

information since you touched on it in your testimony.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman GORDON. Thank you, gentlemen.

Mr. MULTER. Thank you for the privilege of being here.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I thank you, too, very much.

Chairman GORDON. Our next witness is Mr. Kenneth M. Birkhead, American Veterans Committee.

## SENATE

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1957

Rev. Joseph J. Valantieus, of St. Joseph's Lithuanian Parish, Waterbury, Conn., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, Lord of justice and mercy, look down with favor upon us gathered here in the observance of the Independence Day of Lithuania, the land of our fathers—or, rather, in the memory of an independence that today is denied her.

We pray, first of all, for the United States of America, wherein we have found the freedom of life and opportunity with which Thou hast endowed our nature, but which is cruelly repressed in many parts of the world today. We ask Thy guidance upon its leaders, not only that they may lead our country in the ways of peace and prosperity, but that they may achieve that which we believe to be the destiny of America—to extend the blessings of freedom and peace to all the peoples of the world.

We pray for our mother country and for her hard-pressed children; for those who, whether by choice or by force, have remained in that unhappy land, and are both witnesses and victims of an alien domination that outrages their every national, cultural, and religious aspiration, as well as for those whom circumstances have compelled to abandon their native soil and their homes. Grant to them, O Lord, strength and courage to bear the burdens and the hardships that are put upon them, but do Thou also strengthen our efforts to come to their relief and assistance.

We are particularly mindful this day of the words of Thy vicar on earth, our Holy Father, that Lithuania is the most northerly outpost and bulwark of Thy church in Europe; and we dare to hope that this is indeed the mission which Thy divine providence has in store for her. Wherefore, with all the greater confidence do we pray that she remain not subject to a power which does not acknowledge Thy law, and oppresses Thy church, but that the agony which she today endures may be the promise of a more glorious resurrection unto her appointed place among the free Christian nations of the world, and unto the mission which Thou hast designed for her.

In Thee, O Lord, do we place our hope, and we know that it shall not be founded. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and by unanimous consent, the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, February 11, 1957, was approved, and its reading was dispensed with.

## MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

## EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, and withdrawing the nomination of Mansfield D. Sprague, of Connecticut, to be Assistant Secretary of Defense, which nominating messages were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

## PROTOCOL TO INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR REGULATION OF WHALING—REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the injunction of secrecy be removed from Executive E, 85th Congress, 1st session, a protocol to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling signed at Washington under date of December 2, 1946, which protocol was signed at Washington under date of November 19, 1956, for the United States of America and 16 other governments, and that the protocol, together with the President's message, may be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and that the President's message may be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The message from the President is as follows:

*To the Senate of the United States:*

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the Protocol to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling signed at Washington under date of December 2, 1946, which Protocol was

signed at Washington under date of November 19, 1956, for the United States of America and 16 other Governments.

I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report by the Secretary of State with respect to the Protocol.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 14, 1957.

(Enclosures: 1. Report of the Secretary of State. 2. Certified copy of the Protocol to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling.)

## MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the following concurrent resolutions of the Senate:

S. Con. Res. 6. Concurrent resolution providing for the printing with illustrations and binding of proceedings in connection with the acceptance of the statue of the late Chief Justice Edward Douglass White; and

S. Con. Res. 7. Concurrent resolution to print for the Committee on Public Works certain data on the Arkansas, White-Red River Basins and water resources of the New England-New York region.

## COMMITTEE MEETING DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights of the Committee on the Judiciary be permitted to meet during the session of the Senate today.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is heard.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary be permitted to meet during the session of the Senate today.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly of the Committee on the Judiciary and the Subcommittee on Public Lands of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs are holding joint hearings on the general oil problem. Secretary of the Interior Seaton and Director of Defense Mobilization Flemming testified before the joint subcommittee all morning. I ask unanimous consent that the hearings may be continued during the session of the Senate this afternoon.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

#### ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its business today, it stand in adjournment until Monday next.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ORDER DISPENSING WITH CALL OF THE CALENDAR ON MONDAY NEXT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the calendar under Rule VIII on Monday next be dispensed with.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### THE URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I understand that the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], has a report which he desires to file.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Appropriations, I report, with amendments, House bill 4249, the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, and I submit a report (No. 65) thereon. Of course the bill will now go to the Calendar.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be received, and the bill will be placed on the Calendar.

#### LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I should like to ask the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee whether it will be agreeable to him to have action on the urgent deficiency appropriation bill scheduled for Monday next.

Mr. HAYDEN. That will be entirely agreeable.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Is the Senator from Arizona aware of any controversy over the bill which would require extended debate?

Mr. HAYDEN. No such controversy appeared in the committee.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Is the bill reported unanimously?

Mr. HAYDEN. It is.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, if it is agreeable to the minority leader, it will be the purpose of the leadership to make the bill just reported (H. R. 4249) the pending business on Monday, and to proceed immediately to consider and dispose of it; and then to take up the four contempt resolutions, if that is agreeable to the chairman of the Committee on Government Operations and if they will not involve prolonged discussion. If a prolonged discussion is indicated, the leadership would move instead that the Senate take up the joint

resolution on the Middle East, on which we expect to have a report filed from the Foreign Relations Committee and the Armed Services Committee. I expect to have that joint resolution taken up some time on Monday, and then to have the Senate sit in session from day to day until debate is concluded.

Let me ask the Senator from California whether that schedule is agreeable to him.

Mr. KNOWLAND. That schedule is agreeable, Mr. President.

So far as the urgent deficiency appropriation bill is concerned, I believe that normally, under our procedure, it would have the right-of-way.

I do not believe there will be prolonged discussion of the contempt resolutions, in view of the general understanding the majority leader has indicated, to the effect that there will not be prolonged discussion. Otherwise, I can see no objection to holding them over until after the Senate disposes of the Middle East joint resolution.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Let me state to the Senator from California that I cannot assure him that there will not be prolonged discussion of the contempt resolutions; but I do assure him that if there is prolonged discussion, we shall put over those measures until after the Middle East joint resolution is disposed of.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield for a question?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. IVES. Does the schedule which has been announced mean that there will be a regular session of the Senate on Washington's Birthday?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I should like to make an announcement on that subject later in the day, after I have conferred with the minority leader. My present view is that there will not be a regular session on Washington's Birthday; but on that point I should like to be informed of the wishes of the minority leader and the views of the administration and the views of the chairmen of the committees. If the Senator from New York will permit me to do so, I shall confer with those mentioned, and shall talk later to the Senator from New York, and then shall make an announcement to the Senate.

Mr. IVES. I thank the Senator from Texas.

#### MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, under the rule, there will be the usual morning hour for the introduction of bills and the transaction of other routine business. I ask unanimous consent that statements in connection therewith be limited to 3 minutes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

##### PROPOSED REPORTS ON ACREAGE PLANTED TO COTTON

A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed leg-

islation to provide for reports on the acreage planted to cotton, to repeal the prohibitions against cotton acreage reports based on farmers' planting intentions, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

##### REPORT ON CONTRACTS NEGOTIATED BY NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

A letter from the Executive Secretary, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report covering contracts negotiated under sections 2 (c) (11) and (16) of the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947, for the period July 1, 1956, to December 31, 1956 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

##### REPORT ON SURVEY OF BACKGROUND, OPERATIONS, AND ADMINISTRATION OF STOCKPILING PROGRAM

A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting pursuant to law, his report covering a survey of the background, operations, and administration of the basic stockpiling program (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

##### AMENDMENT OF SECOND LIBERTY BOND ACT, RELATING TO INTEREST RATE ON UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Second Liberty Bond Act to authorize a change in the maximum interest rate permitted on United States savings bonds (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Finance.

##### ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY FOR ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to clarify the general powers, increase the borrowing authority, and authorize the deferment of interest payments on borrowings, of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

##### CERTIFICATION OF ADEQUATE SOIL SURVEY AND LAND CLASSIFICATION, HAYDEN LAKE UNIT, IDAHO

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, reporting, pursuant to law, that an adequate soil survey and land classification has been made of the lands in the Hayden Lake unit, eastern division, Rathdrum Prairie project, Idaho, and that the lands to be irrigated are susceptible to the production of agricultural crops by means of irrigation (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

##### REPORT ON TRINITY RIVER DIVISION, CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, reporting, pursuant to law, on the status of negotiations with prospective purchasers of the falling water to be produced by the Trinity River division of the Central Valley project (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

##### JOSEPH CHITTO ET AL. v. THE UNITED STATES

A letter from the Chief Commissioner, Indian Claims Commission, Washington, D. C., reporting, pursuant to law, that proceedings in the case of *Joseph Chitto et al., members and as the representatives of and on the relation of the Choctaw Indians east of the Mississippi River v. The United States* have been finally concluded (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

##### AMENDMENT OF ACT OF MARCH 3, 1911, RELATING TO RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF SPRINGFIELD CONFEDERATE CEMETERY, SPRINGFIELD, MO.

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the act of March 3, 1911 (36 Stat. 1077), to remove restrictions on the use of a



portion of the Springfield Confederate Cemetery, Springfield, Mo., and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

#### REPORT OF FEDERAL MARITIME BOARD AND MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Federal Maritime Board and Maritime Administration, for the fiscal year 1956 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

#### PUBLICATIONS ENTITLED "STATISTICS OF ELECTRIC UTILITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1955" AND "ESTIMATED FUTURE POWER REQUIREMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1955-80"

A letter from the Chairman, Federal Power Commission, Washington, D. C., transmitting, for the information of the Senate, a copy of its recently issued publications entitled "Statistics of Electric Utilities in the United States, 1955" and "Estimated Future Power Requirements of the United States, 1955-80" (with accompanying documents); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

#### AMENDMENT OF ACT RELATING TO PUBLIC AIRPORTS IN ALASKA

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction, protection, operation, and maintenance of public airports in the Territory of Alaska," as amended (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

#### ADMISSION INTO THE UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN ALIENS—WITHDRAWAL OF NAME

A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, withdrawing the name of Chung-Liang Liang from a report transmitted to the Senate on January 16, 1956, pursuant to section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, with a view to the adjustment of his immigration status (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### JOE KAWAKAMI

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation for the relief of Joe Kawakami (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### ROBERT BURNS DEWITT

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation for the relief of Robert Burns DeWitt (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### CAPT. THOMAS C. CURTIS AND CAPT. GEORGE L. LANE

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation for the relief of Capt. Thomas C. Curtis and Capt. George L. Lane (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Commissioner of Education, including a detailed statement of receipts and disbursements, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1956 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

#### STATEMENT OF PENALTY MAIL

A letter from the Deputy Postmaster General, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing the number of envelopes, labels, wrappers, cards, and other article bearing penalty indicia procured or accounted for through that Department, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1956 (with an accompanying statement); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

#### By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of West Virginia; to the Committee on Public Works:

#### "Senate Concurrent Resolution 9

"Memorializing Congress to take action on flood control embracing the valley of the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River in West Virginia.

"Whereas the valley of the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River in the State of West Virginia has recently been visited by a flood disaster which might have been averted to a marked degree by a proper system of flood control; and

"Whereas the recent flood has caused damage to the extent of at least \$10 million in the valley of the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River; and

"Whereas other floods have occurred at great frequency during the past few years in said valley, resulting in damages to the extent of many millions of dollars; and

"Whereas the distressing conditions due to floods tell a more powerful story than any that might be calculated in terms of the cost of a proper flood-control system: Therefore be it

"Resolved by the senate (the house of delegates concurring therein), That the Congress of the United States is hereby requested to take such action as will provide a suitable and proper system of flood control in order to avert another such disaster in the valley of the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River; and be it

"Resolved further, That the secretary of state is hereby directed to forward attested copies of this resolution to the President and Secretary of the United States Senate, the Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representatives, and to each Member of the West Virginia delegation in the Congress of the United States.

"I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of Senate Concurrent Resolution 9, adopted by the legislature on February 7, 1957, according to the official records in my office.

"J. HOWARD MYERS,

"Clerk, Senate of West Virginia."

A resolution of the Senate of the State of California; to the Committee on Public Works:

#### "Senate Resolution 45

"Relative to Federal aid to Del Puerto Road  
"Whereas there are no east-west highways between the San Joaquin Valley and the seacoast between the Altamont Pass and the Pacheco Pass, a distance of over 50 miles; and

"Whereas such a crossing would be of inestimable value as an escape route should there be a need for dispersal of the citizens of this State concentrated on the heavily populated peninsula below San Francisco in case of an atomic attack or other invasion of our shores; and

"Whereas the Del Puerto Canyon offers an excellent route for such a highway to connect the cities of Patterson and San Jose; and be of great economic benefit to the coast counties and the northern part of the San Joaquin Valley; and

"Whereas, in addition to the national defense benefits of such a highway, it would also contribute substantial economic benefit to the areas involved: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, That the President and Congress of the United States are respectfully memorialized to provide for Federal funds to construct the Del Puerto Canyon Road between Patterson and San Jose, Calif.; and be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of the senate is directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative of the State of California in the Congress of the United States.

"I hereby certify that the above resolution was adopted by the Senate of the State of California on January 25, 1957.

"J. A. BECK."

A resolution adopted by the City Council of Denver, Colo., relating to the rising price of gasoline, and so forth; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The petition of Edward A. Smith, of Vero Beach, Fla., relating to a reduction in Federal expenditures; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Two resolutions of the Alameda, Calif., County Coordinating Republican Assembly, relating to the retirement of Senator Knowland, and unqualified support to President Eisenhower's Middle East doctrine; ordered to lie on the table.

By Mr. BENNETT:

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Utah; to the Committee on Armed Services:

#### "Senate Joint Resolution 4

"Joint resolution of the senate and house of representatives memorializing the Congress of the United States to establish a realistic program of active duty basic training for the Army National Guard

"Whereas the Army National Guard of the State of Utah has attained the unprecedented peacetime strength of 4,443; and

"Whereas the Army National Guard of the State of Utah is organized into 57 units and organizations located in 27 communities in this great and sovereign State; and

"Whereas the Army National Guard of the State of Utah is the exclusive military force of this State and under the command of the Governor as provided by the Constitution of the United States; and

"Whereas the Army National Guard of the State of Utah has served its country with distinction in time of emergency; namely, the Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, and in the Korean emergency; and

"Whereas the Secretary of the Department of the Army of the Government of the United States has directed that all non-prior-service enlistees of the Army National Guard of this State be required to undergo a period of 6 months' active duty training with the United States Army as a condition precedent to their enlistment; and

"Whereas this proposed action is an administration determination by an executive branch of the Federal Government; namely, the Department of Defense which appears to negate legislative intent of the elected representatives of the people in the United States Congress; and

"Whereas this requirement is unreasonable, unrealistic, exceedingly detrimental to the Army National Guard of the State of Utah and will cause a serious reduction in the strength thereof; and

"Whereas the 6 months' active duty training program can be accomplished in approximately 3 months with efficient organization and the omission of unnecessary features; and

"Whereas a 3 months' active duty basic training program as a condition of enlistment is acceptable to the Army National Guard, and would encounter little if any opposition from industry, educators, religious groups, and the parents and the young men of the Nation: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Utah, That it views with great alarm and disapproval the unwarranted action of the Secretary of the Army of the Government of the United States and that the Congress of the United States be called upon to establish a realistic program of active duty basic

training for the National Guard; and be it further

*Resolved*, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Senators and Members of the State of Utah in the National Congress."

By Mr. PASTORE (for himself and Mr. GREEN):

A resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island; to the Committee on Finance:

"Resolution 23

"Resolution memorializing Congress to reduce the cabaret tax

"Whereas experience has indicated that the 20-percent cabaret tax is self-defeating in that there has been a steady decline in the number of restaurants and hotels offering good food plus entertainment; and

"Whereas since 1940 over 25,000 musicians have lost their employment in establishments subject to such; and

"Whereas such tax is blighting on normal, healthy outlets for social life throughout the country; and

"Whereas the United States Congress has recognized the self-defeating purpose of the amusement tax on other categories of shows and entertainment by reducing said tax to 10 percent of the admission charge: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island takes cognizance of the danger which is confronting the amusement and entertainment facets of our economy and now does respectfully urge the Congress of the United States to reduce the entertainment tax on cabarets from 20 percent to 10 percent; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the secretary of state be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to transmit duly certified copies of this resolution to the Senators and Representatives from Rhode Island in the Congress of the United States, urging them to use their good offices in seeking the passage of such legislation."

THE ARMY AND THE AIR NATIONAL GUARD—CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF KANSAS LEGISLATURE

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, the Kansas Legislature, which is now in session, has adopted a concurrent resolution relating to the Army and Air National Guard.

The resolution calls upon the Kansas delegation in Congress to take every action which might be necessary to bring about an accelerated 3-month training program for the Army and Air National Guard.

As this is the view of the elected representatives of the people of the State of Kansas in their own legislature, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution may be printed in the RECORD, and appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Armed Services, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House Concurrent Resolution 11

Concurrent resolution relating to the Army and Air National Guard

Whereas the Congress of the United States in the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 deemed it wise to increase the preparedness of our country for national defense by ordering all the Reserve forces, including the National Guard to take not less than 3 nor more than 6 months' basic training, and the Army National Guard has repeatedly requested the Secretary of Defense to implement an accel-

erated 3-month basic training program as well as a 6-month program to enable young men who wish to continue their education to obtain this training without sacrificing a semester from their educational program, and the Secretary of Defense has, since the passage of that act, and continues to refuse implementing such program: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Kansas (the Senate concurring therein)*, That we call upon the Kansas delegation in Congress to take every action which may be necessary to bring about implementation of an accelerated 3-month basic training as an alternate to the 6-month program now in effect for those members of the Army and Air National Guard who wish to take advantage of same in order to continue their education without interruption; be it further

*Resolved*, That the secretary of state is authorized and directed to send an enrolled copy of this resolution to each member of the Kansas delegation in the Congress.

RESOLUTIONS OF GENERAL COURT OF COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and my colleague, the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], I present, for appropriate reference, resolutions adopted by the General Court of Massachusetts entitled "Resolutions Memorializing the Congress of the United States Against Granting Concessions on Textile Imports From Foreign Countries" and "Resolutions Memorializing the Congress of the United States Against Granting Concessions on Textiles and Fish Imports From Foreign Countries."

There being no objection, the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Finance, and, under the rule, ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolutions memorializing the Congress of the United States against granting concessions on textile imports from foreign countries

*Resolved*, That the General Court of Massachusetts hereby urges the Congress of the United States to pass no legislation granting concessions on textile imports from foreign countries; and be it further

*Resolved*, That copies of these resolutions be sent forthwith by the Secretary of the Commonwealth to the President of the United States, to the presiding officer of each branch of Congress, and to the members thereof from the Commonwealth.

Senate, January 31, 1957, adopted.

IRVING N. HAYDEN, Clerk.

House of Representatives, February 5, 1957, adopted, in concurrence.

LAWRENCE R. GROVE, Clerk.

A true copy.

Attest:

EDWARD J. CRONIN,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate resolutions of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, identical with the foregoing, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Resolutions memorializing the Congress of the United States against granting concessions on textiles and fish imports from foreign countries

*Resolved*, That the General Court of Massachusetts hereby urges the Congress of the United States to pass no legislation granting

concessions on textiles and fish imports from foreign countries; and be it further

*Resolved*, That copies of these resolutions be sent forthwith by the secretary of the Commonwealth to the President of the United States, to the presiding officer of each branch of the Congress, and to the Members thereof from this Commonwealth.

House of representatives, January 31, 1957, adopted.

LAWRENCE R. GROVE, Clerk.

Senate, February 5, 1957, adopted, in concurrence.

IRVING N. HAYDEN, Clerk.

A true copy.

Attest:

EDWARD J. CRONIN,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JOINT RESOLUTION OF MONTANA LEGISLATURE

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, Senate Joint Memorial No. 1 passed January 29, 1957, by the Montana Legislature. The memorial deals with the control of infestations and outbreaks of grasshoppers on range and grazing lands.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and, under the rule, ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate Joint Memorial 1

Joint memorial of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Montana to Dwight D. Eisenhower, the President of the United States; to the Honorable James E. Murray and the Honorable Mike Mansfield, Senators from the State of Montana; to the Honorable Lee Metcalf, and the Honorable Leroy Anderson, Representatives from the State of Montana; to the Honorable Ezra T. Benson, Secretary of Agriculture of the United States; relating to infestation and the control of grasshopper outbreaks on range and grazing lands

Whereas grasshoppers constitute a threat to range and grazing lands each year, with the intensity and scope of infestation varying from as much as 380,000 to 7,500,000 acres from one year to the next and from less than 100,000 to 2 million acres in a similar period with no particular pattern of infestation evident in any succession of years nor any relationship between geographic areas or intensity within a given infestation that can be used as a basis for prediction; and

Whereas during years of low grasshopper populations, infestations are confined to relatively small acreages which can be handled by the landowners themselves. In years of widespread outbreaks each individual infestation, which taken together constitute an outbreak, is so large that the total holdings of several farmers or ranchers may be involved. With the large acreage involved, which is usually accompanied by low precipitation and consequent lower yields, an economic situation is created whereby the landowner cannot combat the problem with his own resources; and

Whereas by administrative decision, the present Federal-State Cooperative program authorized under Public Resolution 91 of the 75th Congress is based on the theory of outbreak prevention and on the concept that outbreaks can be predicted from existing infestations and that all grasshopper in-



festations spread to adjoining areas from existing infestations; and

Whereas comprehensive research has shown that infestations develop through unpredictable changes in conditions existing in the areas so infested; and

Whereas comprehensive research has shown that the extent of damage done is not necessarily a result of the number of grasshoppers present, but appears to be related to the species of grasshopper present and the growing conditions of the plants, making it impossible to predict damage prior to its onset following the hatch of grasshoppers; and

Whereas hatching dates differ so widely from one area to another, even within the same species, that damage may be severe in one area before it appears in another; and

Whereas the present administrative decisions upon which the Federal-State Cooperative program is based do not consider the problems posed by populations of those grasshopper species which infest nor the added problem of acres diverted to the soil bank which could become breeding grounds for the migratory species; and

Whereas the present administrative decisions allow only 33 1/3 percent Federal participation in the cost of control on privately owned lands which is inadequate to bring the cost down to a level that can be economically borne by the landowner under widespread outbreak conditions; and

Whereas the administrative decisions under which the present Federal-State program operates are so rigid that the program cannot be effectively adapted to the unpredictable situations which occur from year to year and its objectives of control from the standpoint of outbreak and migration prevention are not only inconsistent with research findings, but do not allow for the most effective use of available moneys at a time and in such places that the landowners can derive the maximum benefits: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate of the 35th Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana (the House of Representatives concurring),* That we respectfully recommend and urge the President of the United States, the Senators and Representatives from Montana and the Honorable Secretary of Agriculture to secure the reconsideration and revision of the administrative decisions upon which the present Federal-State Cooperative program is based to the end that it will better serve the needs of range landowners and provide an adequate and fairly administered program of range land protection; be it further

*Resolved,* That consideration be given to conducting cooperative Federal-State control programs on the basis of range land protection rather than outbreak prevention and that the rancher-farmer be given the opportunity to elect when, where, and by whom the work shall be done; that the Agriculture Department of the State of Montana, in conjunction with the United States Soil Conservation offices, cooperate in the work and administration necessary to attain the objectives contained in this program; be it further

*Resolved,* That Federal moneys be made available to the extent of 50 percent of the cost of control on a matching basis regardless of the source of the matching money; be it further

*Resolved,* That the program be administered to the end that everyone participating in grasshopper control receives his proportionate share of the public moneys available regardless of their course; be it further

*Resolved,* That copies of this resolution be forwarded by the secretary of the Senate of the State of Montana to the Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States; to the Honorable James E. Murray and the Honorable Mike Mansfield, Senators from the State of Montana; to the

Honorable Lee Metcalf and the Honorable Leroy Anderson, Representatives from the State of Montana, and to the Honorable Ezra T. Benson, Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

PAUL CANNON,  
*President of the Senate.*  
EUGENE H. MAHONEY,  
*Speaker of the House.*

#### CHAPLAINS' DAY—RESOLUTION OF NORWALK (CONN.) FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD a resolution sent to me which was adopted by the Norwalk Aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles of Norwalk, Conn., on February 6, 1957, which is entitled "Chaplains' Day Resolution."

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

##### CHAPLAINS' DAY RESOLUTION

Whereas on February 3, 1943, the U. S. S. *Dorchester* was sunk in the North Atlantic, during World War II, with the loss of more than 600 American lives, including 4 chaplains of 3 great religious faiths; George L. Fox, Protestant; John P. Washington, Catholic; Alexander L. Goode, Jewish rabbi; and Clark V. Poling, Protestant minister; and

Whereas these 4 chaplains gave up their lives that others might live, going down together on the deck of the U. S. S. *Dorchester*, to give to the world for all time a dramatic example of human brotherhood, courage, and selflessness, and an inspiring demonstration of interfaith unity and understanding; and

Whereas in order that the meaning and significance of their heroic deed may be perpetuated each year, memorializing not only the supreme sacrifice of the 4 chaplains, but the supreme sacrifice of all chaplains who gave up their lives for others, inspiring all Americans by their example of faith and courage: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved,* That we urge the Congress of the United States to set aside the first Sunday in February each year, as Chaplains' Day, and that the day be devoted to the dedicated memory of the 4 chaplains of the U. S. S. *Dorchester* and all chaplains who gave their lives for our country.

Above resolution adopted by Norwalk Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles, on February 6, 1957.

WALTER G. SMITH,  
*Worthy President.*  
WM. K. MALKIN,  
*Secretary.*

#### RESOLUTION OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF NIAGARA COUNTY, N. Y.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a resolution adopted by the Board of Supervisors of Niagara County, N. Y., relating to the development of additional power on the Niagara River.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas by the collapse of the Schoellkopf station of the Niagara Mohawk Corp. on June 7, 1956, a serious power shortage has occurred in the Niagara frontier which represents a considerable financial loss to the citizens, residents, and industries of the Niagara frontier and further that it seriously

jeopardizes production for the defense of the United States of America; and

Whereas there has been introduced in the Congress of the United States legislation to grant the New York State Power Authority power to develop the available water supply on the Niagara for the purposes of hydroelectric power as allocated by the treaty between the United States and Canada of 1950, together with additional sources of water supply as heretofore allocated the Niagara Mohawk Power Corp.; and further

Whereas this matter has been before the Congress of the United States for some 6 years; and further

Whereas the Board of Supervisors of the County of Niagara are seriously concerned about the failure in the development of the water resources located within the boundaries of the county of Niagara: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved,* That this board of supervisors does seriously urge the Congress of the United States to enact into law legislation authorizing the State power authority to develop the waterpower resources upon the Niagara River; and be it further

*Resolved,* That copies of this resolution shall be forwarded to the Honorable IRVING M. IVES, the Honorable JACOB J. JAVITS, United States Senators from the State of New York; Hon. WILLIAM E. MILLER, Congressman; the chairman of the Senate Public Works Committee; and the Public Works Committee chairman of the House of Representatives.

Respectfully submitted,  
G. K. BOYER,  
*Majority Leader.*

#### RESOLUTION OF CLEVELAND DENTAL SOCIETY

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, a resolution adopted by the Cleveland Dental Society at its council meeting on January 31, 1957, relating to taxes for certain self-employed persons.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas a proposal known as the Jenkins-Keogh bill can give the professional man some of the tax benefits denied to him since the Internal Revenue Code was enacted; and

Whereas the principles of this bill have been before our national legislators for over 6 years in some form or other and have favorably impressed these lawmakers by their soundness and fairness; and

Whereas under this bill, the self-employed individual would be able to set aside money for future retirement, tax free, such as corporations now set aside for their pension plans; and

Whereas such savings thus set aside would present a definite hedge against inflation: Therefore be it

*Resolved,* That the Cleveland Dental Society support the principles of the Jenkins-Keogh proposal and urge the 85th Congress to enact them into law; and be it further

*Resolved,* That the Cleveland Dental Society urge Senators JOHN BRICKER and FRANK LAUSCHE, Representatives MICHAEL FEIGAN, FRANCES BOLTON, CHARLES E. VANIK, and WILLIAM E. MINSHALL, Senator HARRY F. BYRD, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and Representative JERE COOPER, chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means to use their support and influence to secure an early enactment of this proposal.

Respectfully submitted,  
JAMES M. GENTILLY,  
W. J. STERLING,  
HARRY J. GEURINK,  
*Chairman, Legislative Committee of the Cleveland Dental Society.*

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. HAYDEN, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, with amendments:

S. Res. 24. Resolution to amend rule XIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate (Rept. No. 71).

By Mr. HENNINGS, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, without amendment:

S. J. Res. 47. Joint resolution providing for the filling of a vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class other than Members of Congress (Rept. No. 66);

S. Con. Res. 13. Concurrent resolution to provide for the printing of additional copies of hearings held by the Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly of the Committee on the Judiciary (Rept. No. 67);

S. Res. 75. Resolution to authorize additional clerk hire for the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare (Rept. No. 69); and

S. Res. 93. Resolution authorizing the printing as a Senate document of the report on an investigation of airpower, and providing for additional copies (Rept. No. 68).

### COOPERATION WITH NATIONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE (S. REPT. NO. 70)

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Armed Services, sitting in joint session, I report favorably, with amendments, the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 19) to authorize the President to undertake economic and military cooperation with nations in the general area of the Middle East in order to assist in the strengthening and defense of their independence.

I understand the majority leader has indicated that the joint resolution will be considered on next Monday.

The report of the joint committee will be filed later today.

I call the attention of Senators to the fact that the two volumes of committee hearings on the joint resolution have today been sent to all Members of the Senate. The hearings have been marked with different press release dates.

Subsequently, Mr. GREEN, from the Committee on Foreign Relations and Armed Services, jointly, submitted a report (No. 70) on the above joint resolution.

### EXECUTIVE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

As in executive session,

The following favorable report of a nomination was submitted:

By Mr. GREEN, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Christian A. Herter, of Massachusetts, to be Under Secretary of State.

### BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. TALMADGE:

S. 1181. A bill to provide for the construction of a new Federal building in Newnan, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Works.

S. 1182. A bill to prescribe the procedure of courts of the United States in the issuance of injunctions and the punishment of disobedience thereof, and for other purposes;

S. 1183. A bill to amend chapter 21 of title 28 of the United States Code with respect to the jurisdiction of the justices, judges, and courts of the United States; and

S. 1184. A bill to establish qualifications for persons appointed to the Supreme Court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FULBRIGHT:

S. 1185. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1186. A bill for the relief of certain dependents of the late Darwin Philo Taylor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1187. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special series of postage stamps commemorating the 150th anniversary of the founding of the city now known as Hot Springs National Park, Ark.; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. IVES:

S. 1188. A bill to amend title II of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, with respect to the settlement of labor disputes resulting in national emergencies; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

(See the remarks of Mr. IVES when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. JOHNSON of Texas:

S. 1189. A bill to amend section 10 of the Federal Airport Act of 1946 to provide for increased Federal participation in the acquisition of runway clear zones, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 1190. A bill to authorize purchase of certain bonds issued by States and local units of government to finance the development by such States and local units of government of facilities to transport water for domestic, municipal, industrial, and other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

(See the remarks of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas when he introduced the above bills, which appear under separate headings.)

By Mr. JACKSON:

S. 1191. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to exchange lands at Olympic National Park, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 1192. A bill for the relief of Irma B. Poellmann; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SPARKMAN:

S. 1193. A bill to amend subparagraph (c), paragraph I, part I, of Veterans' Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, to establish a presumption of service connection for chronic and tropical diseases becoming manifest within 3 years from separation from service; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CHAVEZ:

S. 1194. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain mineral rights to Myrtle Golden, of Milnesand, N. Mex.;

S. 1195. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain mineral rights to Carl Bedwell, of Yucaipa, Calif.;

S. 1196. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain mineral rights to Richard L. Robinson, of Jal, N. Mex.;

S. 1197. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain mineral rights to Walter T. Linam, of Hobbs, N. Mex.;

S. 1198. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain mineral rights to Elmer M. Gandy, of Lubbock, Tex.; and

S. 1199. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain mineral rights to Joseph E. Shipp, of Snyder, Tex.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. CHAVEZ (by request):

S. 1200. A bill to authorize funds for the improvement by the Secretary of Commerce of the Pentagon Road Network and that portion of the Henry G. Shirley Memorial Highway in Arlington County, Va., and to provide for the transfer of such highways to the Commonwealth of Virginia; to the Committee on Public Works.

(See the remarks of Mr. CHAVEZ when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. GREEN (for himself, Mr. BUSH, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. PURTELL, and Mr. SALTONSTALL):

S. 1201. A bill to repeal certain legislation relating to the purchase of silver, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

(See the remarks of Mr. GREEN when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. PASTORE:

S. 1202. A bill for the relief of Arsene Kavoukdjian (Arsene Kavookjian);

S. 1203. A bill for the relief of Lydia Anne Foote;

S. 1204. A bill to provide for the incorporation of the National Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, organized 1883, 74 years old; and

S. 1205. A bill to recognize the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States, Inc., a national nonprofit, nonpolitical war veterans' organization, for purposes of bestowing upon it certain benefits, rights, privileges, and prerogatives; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILLIAMS:

S. 1206. A bill for the relief of Antoine Velleman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOUGLAS:

S. 1207. A bill for the relief of An-Shih Cheng; and

S. 1208. A bill for the relief of Ludwik Abramski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOUGLAS (for himself, Mr. McNAMARA, Mr. GREEN, Mr. BUSH, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. IVES, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. NEUBERGER, Mr. MORSE, Mr. COTTON, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. LANGER, and Mr. POTTER):

S. 1209. A bill to amend titles I, IV, X, and XIV of the Social Security Act so as to further assist the States in extending aid for medical care to persons eligible for public assistance under such titles; to the Committee on Finance.

(See the remarks of Mr. DOUGLAS when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. CAPEHART:

S. 1210. A bill to amend section 203 of the Social Security Act, as amended; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1211. A bill to define the application of the Clayton and Federal Trade Commission Acts to certain pricing practices; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. CAPEHART when he introduced the last above-mentioned bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. BRICKER:

S. 1212. A bill for the relief of Evangelos Demetre Kargiotis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENNETT (for Mr. WATKINS):

S. 1213. A bill to promote the development and use of improved methods for the humane handling, transporting, and slaughtering of livestock and poultry in interstate and foreign commerce; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. BEALL:

S. 1214. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act, as amended; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.



S. 1215. A bill to permit unmarried annuitants under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to elect survivorship annuities upon subsequent marriage; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BEALL (for himself and Mr. BUTLER):

S. 1216. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special series of postage stamps commemorating the 300th anniversary of the founding of Charles County, Md.; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

(See the remarks of Mr. BEALL when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. McNAMARA:

S. 1217. A bill to reduce the maximum workweek under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to 35 hours, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

S. 1218. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special stamp in commemoration of the opening of the Mackinac Bridge; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SCOTT:

S. 1219. A bill to authorize a system of acreage-poundage allotments for tobacco; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

(See the remarks of Mr. SCOTT when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. KEFAUVER:

S. 1220. A bill to amend the Natural Gas Act approved June 21, 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

(See the remarks of Mr. KEFAUVER when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. CASE of South Dakota:

S. 1221. A bill to make the evaluation of recreational benefits and wildlife development resulting from the construction of any flood control, navigation, or reclamation project an integral part of project planning, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. POTTER:

S. 1222. A bill to provide that any child of a quota immigrant, if such immigrant is entitled to a fourth preference quota, shall also be entitled to a fourth preference quota; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1223. A bill to provide for a national cemetery at Fort Custer, Mich.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SALTONSTALL:

S. 1224. A bill to provide for the appointment of a district judge for the district of Massachusetts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRIDGES (for himself and Mr. SYMINGTON):

S. 1225. A bill to authorize the award posthumously of Congressional Medals of Honor to Chaplain George L. Fox, Chaplain Alexander D. Goode, Chaplain Clark V. Poling, and Chaplain John P. Washington; to the Committee on Armed Services.

(See the remarks of Mr. BRIDGES when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. THURMOND:

S. 1226. A bill to prohibit the introduction of cigarettes into interstate commerce unless each package containing such cigarettes is labeled to indicate every substance or material contained in such cigarettes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BYRD (for himself and Mr. ROBERTSON):

S. 1227. A bill for the relief of Stavros Georgas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEUBERGER (for himself, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. McNAMARA, and Mr. MAGNUSON):

S. 1228. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish as one of the Na-

tional Institutes of Health a National Radiation Health Institute, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

(See the remarks of Mr. NEUBERGER when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. STENNIS:

S. 1229. A bill to provide a loan program to promote the development of forestry on small tracts of forest lands and lands suitable for forest production, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

(See the remarks of Mr. STENNIS when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. SPARKMAN:

S. 1230. A bill to authorize the Housing and Home Finance Administrator to provide urban planning fellowships; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

(See the remarks of Mr. SPARKMAN when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. BUTLER (for himself and Mr. BEALL):

S. 1231. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept the frigate *Constellation* and to provide for her rehabilitation, berthing, and restoration within the area of Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SCOTT:

S. 1232. A bill for the relief of Spiros Kalonikis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PURTELL:

S. 1233. A bill to encourage aviation education and training for cadet members of the Civil Air Patrol; to the Committee on Armed Services.

(See the remarks of Mr. PURTELL when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MANSFIELD:

S. J. Res. 54. Joint resolution to establish a Joint Committee on a Just and Lasting Peace; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BUSH (for himself and Mr. PURTELL):

S. J. Res. 55. Joint resolution authorizing the President to issue a proclamation designating February 16 of each year as Lithuanian Independence Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. BUSH when he introduced the above joint resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. CASE of South Dakota:

S. J. Res. 56. Joint resolution to authorize the continued use of the horse-drawn caisson in military funerals at Arlington National Cemetery; to the Committee on Armed Services.

(See the remarks of Mr. CASE of South Dakota when he introduced the above joint resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. BEALL:

S. J. Res. 57. Joint resolution authorizing the President to issue a proclamation designating the first Sunday of February of each year as Chaplains' Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. BEALL when he introduced the above joint resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. BYRD (for himself and Mr. WILLIAMS):

S. J. Res. 58. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to appropriations; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. BYRD when he introduced the above joint resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

## STUDY OF RATIFICATION OF INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION

Mr. MANSFIELD submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 95), which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Whereas the United Nations organization has been concerned with adverse developments affecting the proposed organization of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization following withdrawal of the Government of Greece, and other maritime nations have previously recorded they could not participate in the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization as presently constituted;

Whereas 9 years have passed since the drafting of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization Convention and it has been accepted by only 4 of the 15 countries having the largest merchant shipping tonnage, including the Government of the United States;

*Resolved*, That a study would appear desirable to ascertain whether the present ratification status of Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization could be detrimental to the best interests of the United States; said study to be made by the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete study of the ratification of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization.

## AMENDMENT OF LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS ACT, RELATING TO SETTLEMENT OF LABOR DISPUTES

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend title II of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947, with respect to the settlement of labor disputes resulting in national emergencies.

In this connection, and at this point in my remarks, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the Record the text of a statement I have prepared, which deals with this matter, and also the text of the bill itself.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill and statement will be printed in the Record.

The bill (S. 1188) to amend title II of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, with respect to the settlement of labor disputes resulting in national emergencies, introduced by Mr. IVES, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

S. 1188

A bill to amend title II of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, with respect to the settlement of labor disputes resulting in national emergencies

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That title II of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, is amended by striking out sections 206 to 210, inclusive, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

### "NATIONAL EMERGENCIES

"Sec. 206. Whenever the President finds that a national emergency is threatened or exists because a strike or lockout has resulted or threatens to result from a labor

dispute (including the expiration of a collective-bargaining agreement) in a vital industry which affects the public interest, he shall issue a proclamation to that effect.

"Sec. 207. (a) After issuing such a proclamation, the President shall promptly appoint a board to be known as an 'emergency board.'

"(b) An emergency board appointed under this section shall promptly investigate the dispute, shall seek to induce the parties to reach a settlement of the dispute, and in any event shall, within a period of time to be determined by the President, but not more than 60 days after the appointment of the board, make a report to the President, unless the time is extended by agreement of the parties, with the approval of the board. Such report shall include the findings and recommendations of the board and shall be transmitted to the parties and be made public. The Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service shall provide for the board such stenographic, clerical, and other assistance and such facilities and services as may be necessary for the discharge of its functions.

"(c) After the President has issued a proclamation pursuant to section 206 and until the emergency board appointed under this section has made its report to the President, the parties to the dispute shall refrain from engaging in a strike or lockout.

"(d) An emergency board shall be composed of a chairman and such other members as the President shall determine, and shall have power to sit and act in any place within the United States and to conduct such hearings either in public or in private, as it may deem necessary or proper, to ascertain the facts with respect to the causes and circumstances of the dispute.

"(e) Members of an emergency board shall receive compensation at the rate of \$50 for each day actually spent by them in the work of the board, together with necessary travel and subsistence expenses.

"(f) For the purpose of any hearing or inquiry conducted by any board appointed under this title, the provisions of sections 9 and 10 (relating to the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, and documents) of the Federal Trade Commission Act of September 16, 1914, as amended (U. S. C., title 15, secs. 49 and 50, as amended), are hereby made applicable to the powers and duties of such board.

"(g) Each emergency board shall continue in existence after making its report for such time as the national emergency continues for the purpose of mediating the dispute, should the parties request its services. When a board appointed under this section has been dissolved, its records shall be transferred to the Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

"(h) A separate emergency board shall be appointed for each dispute. No member of an emergency board shall be peculiarly or otherwise interested in any organization of employees or in any employer involved in the dispute.

"Sec. 208. In any case in which a strike or lockout occurs (1) after the emergency board has made its report to the President pursuant to section 207 (b), or (2) in violation of section 207 (c) before the emergency board has made its report, the President shall submit immediately to the Congress for consideration and appropriate action a full statement of the case, including the report of the emergency board, if such report has been made, and such recommendations as he may see fit to make. If the Congress or either House thereof shall have adjourned sine die or for a period longer than 3 days, the President shall convene the Congress, or such House, for the purpose of consideration of an appropriate action pursuant to such statement and recommendations.

"Sec. 209. When a dispute under this title has been finally settled, the President shall submit to the Congress a full and comprehensive report of all the proceedings, together with such recommendations as he may see fit to make."

The statement presented by Mr. IVES is as follows:

Once again the national emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act have proved inadequate to deal with a serious labor dispute which has tied up shipping along the Atlantic coast of the United States. The 80-day cooling-off period provided by the present law has expired, and there is no Federal law in existence further to cope with this serious situation.

It seems to me that the primary purpose in any statutory provision aimed to meet the problems inherent in labor-management disputes, which imperil the national health and safety, is twofold. Of first importance is the settlement of the dispute and the reaching of an agreement which is satisfactory to all the parties to the dispute. Of next and almost equal importance is the prevention of a work stoppage attributable to such dispute—or at least the limiting of any work stoppage to such a point that it will not prove damaging to the national health and safety.

As is generally known, the Taft-Hartley provisions, which deal with this type of emergency, provide for a cooling-off period and a fact-finding board, as well as other procedures calculated to bring about settlement of the controversy. However, if the dispute is not settled during the injunction period, the parties are again free to engage in strikes or lockouts. The provisions of the amendment I am introducing today would replace the present provisions of the act covering national emergencies.

Under these provisions, the President would be authorized to find that a national emergency is threatened or exists when a strike or lockout has occurred or threatens to occur in a vital industry which effects the public interest. After issuing such a proclamation, he would appoint an emergency board which would be required to make a report to him within 60 days, including the findings and recommendations of the board, which also would be transmitted to the parties to the dispute and made public. During this 60-day period the parties would be required to refrain from engaging in strikes or lockouts. In the event that a dispute is not resolved before the emergency board has filed its report with the President or if any of the parties have engaged in strikes or lockouts prior to the time that the emergency board files its report with the President, he would be required immediately to submit a full statement of the case to the Congress, including his recommendations as well as the report of the emergency board. If the Congress should not happen to be in session, he would be required to convene it immediately for this purpose.

I believe that this proposal offers a means by which national emergency disputes, such as the present dock strike, can be prevented from endangering the general welfare of the people and the national defense of this country without granting to the Chief Executive a dangerous amount of authority and without burdening the Congress with an excessive obligation.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD following my prepared remarks and the text of the bill, the text of an editorial which appears in this morning's Washington Post and Times Herald.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### AFTER TAFT-HARTLEY WHAT?

It is significant that the longshoremen's strike, which has tied up east coast shipping from Portland to Hampton Roads, began 80 days to the minute after a Taft-Hartley Act injunction had been served on the union. The dock workers obeyed the letter of the law and no more. The theory of the act is that, if a strike is postponed or interrupted for 80 days, tempers will cool and agreement is likely to be reached. Instead, tempers have flared anew; union spokesmen assert they have been insulted; and the vote of union members on the employers' last offer, as required by the act, produced a 14-to-1 rejection.

The President invoked Taft-Hartley after the strike had been in progress only 9 days in November. If the renewed immobilization of shipping should produce another national emergency, presumably the President could seek another 80-day injunction. But that might bring open defiance or still more bitterness in the employee-union bargaining sessions. In short, the emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act have proved utterly inadequate to the handling of this national emergency in shipping.

It is not clear whether the presence in New York of Harry Bridges, czar of west coast longshoremen, who is seeking a common expiration date of dock workers' contracts, had anything to do with the waning hopes for a prompt settlement. Wholly apart from Mr. Bridges' influence, the effect of a strike is usually to harden the demands of both parties. So it would be unrealistic to suppose that continued mediation is all that will be needed. If the paralysis of shipping imperils the national security, Congress may be compelled to intervene. In any event, it should consider overhauling the ineffective emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act so that the national interest may be protected.

#### AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT, RELATING TO FEDERAL PARTICIPATION IN ACQUISITION OF RUNWAY CLEAR ZONES

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, the question of air safety has loomed large in recent weeks. We have all been shocked by some of the tragedies which have occurred.

A problem that has been increasingly brought to the fore is that of providing runway clear zones beyond the normal boundaries of our airports. I am introducing a bill today to help with that problem.

This measure would increase from 50 percent to 75 percent the amount of Federal participation in programs to acquire land beyond the normal airport boundaries, where the acquisition is made under orders from the Civil Aeronautics Board. The bill is designed to apply to the costs of acquiring land.

There is precedent for this action in the program for high intensity airport lighting. I ask that this bill be referred to the appropriate committee for early action.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1189) to amend section 10 of the Federal Airport Act of 1946 to provide for increased Federal participation in the acquisition of runway clear



zones, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF FACILITIES TO TRANSPORT WATER FOR DOMESTIC, MUNICIPAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, there are many tragic aspects of the drought situation which is sweeping the great Southwest. But one factor which is frequently overlooked outside that section is the great impact it is having on our cities.

In water-rich sections of the country, we think of drought in terms of farms and ranches. We read stories about land baking under the sun; about cattle dropping from thirst; about landowners forced to leave land which was settled by their grandfathers.

Those stories are all based on fact. They merely neglect to add that in our great cities people are now drinking water that is barely palatable; that they are forced to restrict their use of water; that industry is feeling the pinch of short supplies.

Furthermore, the city shortage is not merely a reflection of drought conditions. It is a direct result of the fabulous growth of our population in the past few decades—a growth that has turned what were once adequate supplies into shortages.

This is a problem that is nationwide. I am introducing a bill today designed to help our cities in this situation. It is similar to a measure which has been introduced in the House by Representative WRIGHT, of Texas.

This measure would authorize the Federal Government to cooperate with State and local authorities in developing water sources for our cities. It would recognize, however, that the primary responsibility would remain on the local level.

The bill would authorize the Government to buy tax or revenue bonds from local authorities issued to finance the construction of transportation facilities for water. No more than \$250 million worth of bonds could be purchased in 1 year and no more than \$5 million from any one local unit.

The measure provides safeguards to protect against ill-advised ventures. It would apply only to financing which the local unit cannot otherwise obtain.

Mr. President, action now on our part can stave off a developing crisis in our cities. I hope this measure can receive early and favorable consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1190) to authorize purchase of certain bonds issued by States and local units of Government to finance the development by such States and local units of Government of facilities to transport water for domestic, municipal, industrial, and other purposes, introduced by Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Works.

#### IMPROVEMENT OF PENTAGON ROAD NETWORK

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, by request, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to improve the Pentagon road network. I ask unanimous consent that the letter from the Secretary of Commerce, requesting this proposed legislation, may be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the letter will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1200) to authorize funds for the improvement by the Secretary of Commerce of the Pentagon road network and that portion of the Henry G. Shirley Memorial Highway in Arlington County, Va., and to provide for the transfer of such highways to the Commonwealth of Virginia, introduced by Mr. CHAVEZ, by request, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Works.

The letter presented by Mr. CHAVEZ is as follows:

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE,  
Washington, February 6, 1957.  
The Honorable RICHARD M. NIXON,  
President of the Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Submitted herewith is a draft of proposed bill "to authorize funds for the improvement by the Secretary of Commerce of the Pentagon road network and that portion of the Henry G. Shirley Memorial Highway in Arlington County, Va., and to provide for the transfer of such highways to the Commonwealth of Virginia."

During World War II the Bureau of Public Roads of the Department of Commerce constructed a network of highways in Arlington County, Va., known as the Pentagon Road Network and that portion of the Henry G. Shirley Memorial Highway in Arlington County, Va., with funds made available by the Defense Highway Act of 1941. These highways were constructed upon lands under the jurisdiction of various departments and agencies of the United States Government and lands owned by the Commonwealth of Virginia and Arlington County, Va.

This system of highways has served admirably. Designed for a Pentagon Building occupancy of 35,000 people and a rational increase in traffic, commensurate with the need to conserve materials, manpower, and funds at the time of a national war effort, it has met increasing demands of traffic which after the war were explosive in character. As elsewhere in the United States, the increase in motor-vehicle traffic has exceeded all reasonable expectations; indeed, the increase in the Arlington County area and the traffic across the Potomac River bridges has increased at a more rapid rate than elsewhere as shown by the figures that follow:

Bridge	1940	1954	Percentage increase
Highway Bridge.....	38,512	101,733	164
Memorial Bridge.....	32,288	53,910	67
Key Bridge.....	30,189	46,846	55
Chain Bridge.....	4,638	14,136	205
Total.....	105,627	216,625	105

Since their construction these roads have been maintained by the Bureau of Public Roads of the Department of Commerce at an annual expense of approximately \$77,000, with funds provided each year from Defense access funds. It is a continuous drain on the Federal Treasury. Traffic upon these

highways has increased to such an extent since their construction that repairs, restorations, changes, and additions are necessary to accommodate present and anticipated traffic with safety and convenience. It is desired at this time to make the necessary additions to meet present and future traffic needs and to place the roads in such shape that the Virginia Department of Highways will be willing to accept title to the lands and the highways and maintain them in the future as part of the State highway system. The Commonwealth of Virginia has expressed a willingness to accept title to said highways and maintain the same after the necessary repairs, restorations, changes, and additions have been made thereto. This willingness is expressed in a resolution of the Virginia Department of Highways passed on March 24, 1955, attached hereto.

It is estimated that the cost of making the necessary repairs, restorations, changes, and additions to the Pentagon road network and that portion of the Henry G. Shirley Memorial Highway located in Arlington County, Va., is \$4,950,000. It is estimated that an additional amount not to exceed \$200,000 will be needed immediately for survey of the right-of-way of said highways and preparation of plans and specifications for work contemplated by the proposed draft.

The draft of proposed bill, attached, is intended to provide the necessary authorization for appropriations to accomplish the program of repairing, restoring, and making necessary changes and additions to these highways. It is further intended to provide the necessary authorization to expend immediately not to exceed \$200,000 from unexpended balances of the appropriation access roads (act of September 7, 1950) for a survey of the right-of-way of said highways and preparation of plans and specifications for work contemplated by the proposed bill.

Information relating to estimated additional man-years of civilian employment, and expenditures for personal and other services, required in connection with the proposed legislation under the act approved July 25, 1956 (70 Stat. 652), is contained in a statement attached hereto.

The Department of Commerce recommends this proposed legislation for the favorable consideration of the Congress.

We have been advised by the Bureau of the Budget that it would interpose no objection to the submission of the draft legislation to the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

SINCLAIR WEEKS,  
Secretary of Commerce.

Whereas on December 9, 1954, the Bureau of Public Roads submitted to the State highway department a proposal for the State highway department to take over and maintain certain roads, including the controlled access features thereof, which were built as defense access projects by the Bureau of Public Roads in Arlington County, provided that the Bureau do certain resurfacing, widening, and other improvements; and Whereas on February 9, 1955, the Bureau of Public Roads by letter to the department of highways set forth the roads requested to be taken over and maintained, and the details of the resurfacing, widening, and other improvements agreed to be accomplished on same prior to such taking over and maintenance by the State highway department; and

Whereas on March 8, 1955, the Bureau of Public Roads by letter to the department assured the department that the necessary right of way would be obtained for the grade separation at the intersection of Washington Boulevard and entrance to Fort Myer, Va., in order to permit unconditional compliance with the Bureau of Public Roads' agreement to provide grade separation structure at the aforesaid intersection; and

Whereas on March 17, 1955, the department of highways, by letter to the Bureau of Public Roads, notified said Bureau that the department in light of the assurance in the Bureau's letter of March 8, 1955, that it would obtain the necessary right of way for the grade separation at the intersection of Washington Boulevard and entrance to Fort Myer, Va., considered itself and the Bureau to be in accord and agreement on the items of work to be performed and the roadways requested to be taken over and maintained: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That those roads set forth in the Bureau of Public Roads' letter of February 9, 1955, described as the Pentagon network of roads and the Shirley Highway in Arlington County, including the controlled access features thereof, be taken over and maintained by the department of highways provided and conditioned upon the Bureau of Public Roads' completion of the items of work including resurfacing, widening, and other improvements to the above-described network of roads as set forth in the Bureau's letters of February 9, 1955, and March 8, 1955, and its conveyance to the Commonwealth of the title to the right-of-way of such roads by a metes and bounds description of said right of way, including in such metes and bounds description of the property to be transferred to the Commonwealth of Virginia, the building now occupied by the maintenance forces of the Bureau, together with the adjacent equipment area.

MARCH 24, 1955.

#### REPEAL OF CERTAIN LEGISLATION, RELATING TO THE PURCHASE OF SILVER

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, and Senators BUSH, DOUGLAS, KENNEDY, PASTORE, PURTELL, and SALTONSTALL, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to prohibit the mandatory purchases of silver by the Treasury. Under the silver-purchase laws which this bill would repeal, the Treasury must purchase all domestic silver offered to it regardless of the need for such silver. Under these laws the Treasury has accumulated nearly 2 billion ounces of silver.

The bill, if enacted, will bring to an end certain unsound monetary practices. The silver-purchase laws require the Treasury to print and issue paper money to pay for the silver purchased regardless of the need for such paper money. Only a portion of the silver purchased is set aside as backing for these paper dollars, and this silver is arbitrarily valued at \$1.29 per ounce. The only real value of such silver is the market value, which is currently around 91½ cents an ounce.

This bill will end the subsidy and support price which is paid to the producers of copper, lead, and zinc regardless of need.

This bill will permit a free and open market for silver instead of the present mandatory purchases of domestic silver by the Treasury which permit control of the silver market by foreign interests.

Hearings were held on a similar bill during the 84th Congress. A complete case was made in favor of the bill. The opposition utterly failed to present a case for the retention of the silver-purchase laws. Not a single producer of silver appeared before the Federal Reserve

Subcommittee holding hearings on the bill. In fact, the only witness to appear was the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN].

The opposition in the last Congress relied on delaying tactics to prevent passage of the bill. So I ask the chairman of the committee handling this bill to give the opposition adequate notice of hearings and thereafter to proceed as expeditiously as possible.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1201) to repeal certain legislation relating to the purchase of silver and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. GREEN (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

#### AMENDMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY ACT, RELATING TO VENDOR MEDICAL PAYMENTS

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, and Senators McNAMARA, GREEN, BUSH, HUMPHREY, YOUNG, IVES, KENNEDY, DIRKSEN, NEUBERGER, MORSE, COTTON, JAVITS, BRIDGES, JACKSON, MAGNUSON, SALTONSTALL, LANGER and POTTER, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend titles I, IV, X, and XIV of the Social Security Act. These sections refer to the matching of assistance expenditures for medical care, intended "to promote the health of the Nation by assisting States to extend and broaden their provisions for meeting the cost of medical care for persons eligible for public assistance by providing for separate matching of assistance expenditures for medical care."

As I understand the foregoing statement of purpose, the medical care provisions of the act were intended to encourage the States to broaden their medical care programs. This is an objective which has my strongest support. However, the act as amended in the last session had the effect of forcing some States to either curtail their existing medical care programs or to change drastically the methods of operating their assistance programs. I believe that this was not intended for it was not known at the time the Finance Committee adopted the provision that this would be the effect.

I introduced an amendment providing for the same provisions, in a slightly different form, to the social security bill last session, and it passed the Senate, but was lost in conference.

Under a provision of the act adopted in 1950, a State may use matching funds for vendor medical payments—that is, payments to the hospital, doctor, dentist, or nursing home which renders the service, rather than to the individuals who receive the care—within the present \$60 limit the Federal Government provides a matching of the funds. Since this provision was adopted, a number of States have established medical payments programs for public assistance recipients which are quite extensive, and in which the payments average more than \$6 per month for each person. Presently, to the best of our knowledge,

the following States and Territories make medical payments averaging more than \$6 per recipient in one or more of the categories for public assistance: Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Last year's bill separated medical payments from cash payment and limited Federal matching for medical payments to one-half of \$6 a month for each adult and one-half of \$3 a month for each child. This means that the States and Territories listed above have only one of two alternatives open to them under the act as amended. They can either, first, continue their systems as they now operate them and lose Federal funds on one or more of their medical payments programs, or second, they can limit their medical payments to \$6 and increase their case payments, and thus receive the maximum Federal contribution, but at the cost of impairing their existing medical program. Neither alternative is desirable.

After many consultations with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Senate Legislative Counsel, and the staff of the Finance Committee, the amendment to the Social Security Act provided for in the bill I am introducing has been worked out. It would permit any State to receive Federal matching funds for medical payments up to the \$6 limit, and would further permit the States to continue using matching funds for cash payments to operate their medical care programs if they chose to do so. In other words, it would combine the old provisions of the law and the new medical care provisions of last year's amendments to the law.

The amendment I am introducing permits a State to receive in Federal matching funds what it could get under the present act if it chose the second alternative, that is, holding its medical payments to \$6 and increasing its cash payments so as to maximize the Federal contribution. However, there is some added cost because my amendment allows an averaging of the matchable funds. Another way of putting it is that the amendment permits the States to operate medical payments plans as under the law before it was amended last spring with additional Federal matching of the one-half of \$6 a month for each adult recipient.

I believe that it was the intention of the Congress to encourage all States to develop as good a medical care program for the recipients of public assistance as they can. This amendment makes it simpler to achieve that objective.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1209) to amend titles I, IV, X, and XIV of the Social Security Act so as to further assist the States in extending aid for medical care to persons eligible for public assistance under such titles, introduced by Mr. DOUGLAS (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.



# DEFINITION OF APPLICATION OF CLAYTON AND FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION ACTS TO CERTAIN PRICING PRACTICES

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to define the application of the Clayton and Federal Trade Commission Acts to certain pricing practices. I ask unanimous consent that the bill, together with a letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, may be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill and letter will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1211) to define the application of the Clayton and Federal Trade Commission Acts to certain pricing practices, introduced by Mr. CAPEHART, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc., That the Clayton Act (38 Stat. 730; 15 U. S. C. 13), as amended, is further amended by deleting the period at the end of section 2 (b) thereof and adding the following: "And provided further, That in any proceeding involving an alleged violation of this section, it shall be a complete defense to a charge of discrimination in price, or in services or facilities furnished, if the seller shows that his lower price, or his furnishing of greater services or facilities, was made in good faith to meet an equally low price of, or services or facilities of comparable value furnished or offered by, a competitor: And provided further, That it shall not be a violation of this act for a seller acting independently, to sell at delivered prices, or to absorb freight to meet in good faith an equally low price of a competitor. Any price or pricing practice permitted by this or the preceding proviso shall not be prohibited under section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act (38 Stat. 719, as amended, 15 U. S. C. 45): Provided, however, That a seller shall not be deemed to have acted in good faith within the meaning of that term as used in this section if he knew or should have known that the competitor's offer or price was unlawful and nothing in this section shall make lawful any contract, combination, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or any act to monopolize, or conspiracy or attempt to monopolize, trade or commerce among the several States."*

The letter presented by Mr. CAPEHART is as follows:

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,  
Washington, D. C., May 25, 1954.  
HON. HOMER E. CAPEHART,  
United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR CAPEHART: In accordance with a request by the President, the Bureau of the Budget has worked with your representative and representatives of the interested Federal agencies in preparing certain suggestions for changes in S. 1377, "to define the application of the Clayton and Federal Trade Commission Acts to certain pricing practices." There is attached a draft bill based on S. 1377, but incorporating the changes agreed upon by you, us, and the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, the Assistant Attorney General in Charge of Antitrust Division, and the representatives of the Secretary of Commerce and the Council of Economic Advisers. An explanation for these changes also is attached.

I am authorized to inform you that enactment of the draft bill would be in accordance with the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

ROWLAND HUGHES,  
Director.

## THREE-HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF CHARLES COUNTY, MD.

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President, on April 13, 1958, Charles County, Md., will celebrate the 300th anniversary of its charter as a county within the colony of Maryland. Charles County citizens are presently making elaborate plans for a celebration to commemorate the county's tercentenary year.

Mr. President, Charles County, Md., has offered much to the history of this nation. Among other eminent persons, it has produced the first President of the United States in Congress Assembled, John Hanson. It was within the confines of Charles County that most of the drama of the flight of John Wilkes Booth occurred. In addition, the public records of Charles County, beginning in 1658, are reputed to be the oldest continuous public records in this country.

When one visits Charles County, he is immediately impressed with the determination of its residents to retain all that has survived over the years which is representative of the history of that area.

Mr. President, today, on behalf of myself and my colleague, the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER], I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to direct the issuance of a postage stamp commemorative of the tercentenary celebration of the founding of Charles County, and I ask that it be appropriately referred.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1216) to provide for the issuance of a special series of postage stamps commemorating the 300th anniversary of the founding of Charles County, Md., introduced by Mr. BEALL (for himself and Mr. BUTLER), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

## ACREAGE-POUNDAGE ALLOTMENTS FOR TOBACCO

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to authorize a system of acreage-poundage allotments for tobacco. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a speech delivered by me before the Farm Credit Conference of the North Carolina Bankers Association on February 11, 1957, relating to the same subject.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the speech will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1219) to authorize a system of acreage-poundage allotments for tobacco, introduced by Mr. SCOTT, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The speech presented by Mr. SCOTT is as follows:

SPEECH BY HON. W. KERR SCOTT, OF NORTH CAROLINA, FARM CREDIT CONFERENCE OF THE NORTH CAROLINA BANKERS ASSOCIATION, FEBRUARY 11, 1957

The Farm Credit Conference of the North Carolina Bankers Association is an unusual institution. It has become an annual event that reflects the basic foundation upon which our State's economy rests—that is, the close relationship and interdependence of agriculture and business.

The entire population is indebted to the bankers for the foresight and leadership you have shown in sponsoring this event. It has become a sort of farm and business fair—an exposition—a place where farmers and businessmen get together to discuss mutual problems and share ideas.

Because of the outstanding work the association has done in agriculture with such things as this conference, your short course in modern farming and your judging contest, the North Carolina association is widely recognized as a leader in farmer-banker relationships throughout the Nation.

The fact that the NCBA has won 12 consecutive American Bankers Association agricultural awards is proof of this, and it is a real accomplishment of which all of you should be very proud.

There is another thing about the association that I feel is unique and a credit to you and our State. By and large, you are an association of small bankers, a group of independent businessmen who meet and share common problems.

For this reason you are close to the problems of the State. You work and do business at the grassroots level. You are the thermometer of our economic life.

Because of the nature of your business, I don't have to tell you that money is not as plentiful as it was a year ago—or 2 years ago. All around us, the economic belt is tightening.

Here in North Carolina it is more serious than just moving the belt over a notch or two, because we have certain problems of a special sort that have arisen out of changing conditions.

The general "tight money" situation has been added to some other very serious economic problems we are faced with because of the sharp reduction in farm income in recent years.

As a result of these two powerful forces influencing our overall economy, the bankers are put into a position of extraordinary responsibility.

I am certain that you know the importance of having sufficient funds available to keep the economy fluid, and I am sure you are going to do all you can to have on hand the needed reserves and resources to finance all legitimate farm and business operations at all times.

This is especially important for two reasons.

First, the slump we are now experiencing in the farm economy, is, I am confident, a temporary situation.

Second, we are, and will be for many years to come, basically a State of small farms and small businesses and small industries. In the final analysis, the economic health of our entire State is largely dependent on the condition of our farm economy because a great deal of our business and industrial activity involves the manufacture, processing, and distribution of our native farm products.

As the push-button age of science and machines turns more and more of our attention to industrial development, we cannot afford to make the fatal mistake of taking our farm economy for granted.

Just as a factory must keep up with the pace of automation, so must the farmer keep pace with the changing times in agriculture.

With these thoughts in mind, I would like to talk for a few minutes tonight about an extremely serious problem that is confronting our farmers this very minute.

I am speaking specifically of the tobacco problem. Cotton, grains, poultry, and other commodities also have serious problems, but because I sincerely feel tobacco is facing a problem of emergency nature, I would like to confine my remarks to this one crop.

Since the beginning of the Federal Government's acreage-control and price-support programs, tobacco has enjoyed a unique position.

Unlike most of the other price-support programs, the tobacco program is operated and controlled by the farmers themselves. More so than in any other commodity, the tobacco program has been the farmers' program. We certainly want to keep it that way.

So far, the tobacco program has been the most successful of all the commodity price-support programs because it has always operated without loss to the Government.

In all, its history shows that the tobacco program has been a very successful program in every respect because it has been a sound program. And now, and in the future, we must see to it that it remains sound.

To be sound, the tobacco program must first of all meet the needs of the law of supply and demand.

During the past several years there have been some drastic changes in consumption patterns which in turn have greatly changed the needs of manufacture.

At the same time, our need and desire to increase yields per acre have gotten us into a maddening race. It is a natural result of our efforts to increase yields to make up for reduced acreages, but it is a serious problem.

We have a two-pronged problem. We must not only produce the quantity of tobacco that is needed, but we must also produce the quality of tobacco the market demands.

Increases in yield are fine tributes to the know-how of our farmers, but we must remember that increased yields are of no value at all unless they are accompanied by the production of the types of tobacco that are in demand.

In the past few years, we have sacrificed a great deal of quality in the tobacco we have produced in our efforts to increase the yield.

The time has come when it is suicide not to control quality as well as quantity.

During the past few years we have greatly reduced our tobacco acreage in an effort to bring production in line with demand.

However, we have been losing ground steadily because of the introduction of new higher yielding varieties.

At the same time we have been producing great quantities of tobacco that are simply not wanted in the markets.

So, under the system of acreage controls we now have, we are producing neither the proper types nor amounts of tobacco that are necessary.

This means that if we expect to save the tobacco program as a farmers' program, that we have got to overhaul it to meet the needs of the day. We have got to find a more realistic approach.

I have given this problem a great deal of thought and study, and I think the best answer is a system of acreage and poundage controls. Today we are allotting tobacco in acres, but we always have and always will sell it at the market time by the pound. Until we find a system that will control production in terms of pounds, then we are missing the core of the problem.

A combination system of acreage-poundage controls such as I have in mind would work this way:

Each farmer would be assigned a base acreage allotment and a poundage quota.

To make the program fair, I think it would be wise, in computing the poundage allotments, to use a formula similar to that used in the soil-bank program to determine the average yield per acre. That is, each farmer's poundage allotment would be the highest average per-acre yield of 3 of 5 preceding years, with certain limitations.

I think it would be a good idea not to let any individual farmer's per acre poundage quota go higher than 25 percent more than the county's average yield.

And in order to take care of farmers hit by disasters or crop failures, each farmer should be given an average of at least 80 percent of the county average regardless of his production history.

For the purpose of discussion let's say a farmer has base acreage allotment of 4 acres.

Let's say his average yield is 1,500 pounds per acre.

From these 4 acres the farmer would be allowed to market 6,000 pounds of tobacco, which would be his poundage quota.

If the farmer has a bad year and produces only 5,000 pounds, then he would be allowed to produce an additional 1,000 pounds above his allotment the next year. His acreage allotment would be increased by the same proportions as his poundage allotment.

The program would work the same in reverse for those farmers who overproduce in a given year.

If a farmer produces 1,000 pounds more than his poundage allotment, his poundage allotment is reduced by that amount the following year and his acreage allotment reduced in proportion.

To be fair, so long as any farmer stays within his acreage allotment, he should not be required to pay a penalty on his overproduction. However, in fairness to other farmers, he would have to take reductions in both acreage and poundage the next year.

I mention the penalty situation because it is very important to the success of such a program. First of all, if cash penalties were imposed on overproduction, it would encourage farmers to destroy the lower grades of tobacco and sell only the top grades of a crop. This could create serious problems because we need balanced supplies of various grades in the supply pipelines at all times.

It is also important for another reason. By not imposing penalties on overproduction and letting the farmers who do overproduce take poundage and acreage reductions the next year, there would be little chance of marketing cards being bought, sold, and bartered. By tying acreage and poundage allotments directly to the individual farmer's actual production each year a very important enforcement problem would be solved.

There are many other things about such a plan that appeal to me.

First of all, it would be a far more effective way of controlling actual production than under the present system.

It would be a way to avoid many of the problems that are inherent in a plan whereby you allot acres and harvest pounds. If we are going to keep supply in line with demand, then we must adopt an effective system of controlling poundage as well as acreage. That is the nerve center of this whole thing.

Under such a plan, there would be a lot more justice than we now have. Under an acreage-poundage system, everybody would be fed out of the same spoon, so to speak.

The farmers who overproduced would be the ones who would take the acreage reductions.

Under the present system, the farmers who produce anything under the average yield have to pay a double penalty when acreage is reduced, because they have to plant fewer acres to make up for the farmers who overproduce.

Some people may say this is putting a premium on inefficiency, but that is not true.

Increased per acre yield has a point of diminishing returns, and we have very definitely reached that point.

We can increase our per acre yield to almost any level we want, but if we are not producing the kind of tobacco that is in demand, then we are not efficient. And I think all will agree that that is what we have done in recent years.

Another thing that appeals to me about an acreage-poundage program is the fact that it carries with it a built-in system of crop insurance.

I should think that bankers, landlords, merchants, and creditors of all types would have a deep interest in such a program for this reason.

Under such a plan, if weather, disease, or anything else brings about a crop failure, all is not lost. Each and every farmer would have an opportunity to increase his acreage and poundage the next year and recover his losses.

To me, this feature of the program would certainly make it a lot easier for farmers and everybody who does business with them to make long-range plans with far more safety.

I do not want to create the impression that I feel such a plan would solve all the problems of tobacco. There are many others that are also very serious.

But I do feel that such a plan would enable us to come to grips with, and solve, many of our supply and demand problems and many of the problems of quality control.

I mention this to you because unless some far-reaching steps are taken in the very near future, the entire tobacco price-support program will be in very grave danger.

I will appreciate getting any ideas you have on this matter. If you feel the program I have mentioned is not the proper approach, I would certainly like to have your suggestions about solving the problems we have in this very important segment of our farm economy.

I say this because if we try to ride this thing out, if we take the attitude that time will take care of it, then we are in for a great shock and disappointment.

It has been a real pleasure being with you. I would like to add one thing—if you're ever up in Washington on business—or just on a vacation—drop by to see me. It's always good to see folks from home.

#### AMENDMENT OF NATURAL GAS ACT

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend the Natural Gas Act approved June 21, 1938, as amended. I ask unanimous consent that a statement prepared by me relating to the bill may be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1220) to amend the Natural Gas Act approved June 21, 1938, as amended, introduced by Mr. KEFAUVER, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The statement presented by Mr. KEFAUVER is as follows:

#### STATEMENT BY SENATOR KEFAUVER

Senator ESTES KEFAUVER (Democrat, Tennessee), today introduced an amendment to the Natural Gas Act exempting from regulation unaffiliated producers whose total annual production is deemed too small to have appreciable effect on gas prices.

Senator KEFAUVER said that he was introducing the bill because of inquiries he had made regarding the Federal Power Commis-



sion as a result of its action recently in permitting a 108-percent increase in prices charged by Union Oil & Gas Co., of Louisiana, without first investigating and scheduling a public hearing. This company delivers natural gas to Texas Gas Transmission Co., which in turn serves large portions of west Tennessee and other areas.

"The proposal that I am making could be adopted administratively," Senator KEFAUVER said. "However, the Federal Power Commission has not done so, and as a result develops a bureaucratic tangle which I suspect is used as a cloak for not hearing and investigating the really significant price increases. In other words, a bogged down docket offers an excuse for failing to hear such increases as that permitting the 108-percent increase by Union Oil & Gas, the result of which will be a substantial increase in the retail prices in a large market."

The bill introduced by Senator KEFAUVER covers the sale of natural gas in interstate commerce "at or prior to the conclusion of production or gathering by a person whose total sales of natural gas in interstate commerce individually or in the aggregate with affiliated producers do not exceed during the calendar year 2 billion cubic feet computed at 14.65 pounds per square inch absolute at 60° F. provided such person is neither a natural-gas company by reason of other activities nor affiliated with a natural-gas company."

Senator KEFAUVER said that this would leave about 200 producers subject to the regulation out of almost 5,000 who now have schedules filed with the FPC. The Commission could thereby do a better job of regulation with the same staff, he said.

Senator KEFAUVER said that he is considering mandatory legislation requiring FPC to grant public hearings in all those cases in which there are protests, but he doesn't think that would be possible unless it were preceded by legislation exempting such small producers.

"The basic trouble," he said, "is a lack of zeal in the public interest by the present Commission."

#### PROPOSED AWARD OF MEDALS OF HONOR TO "DORCHESTER" CHAPLAINS

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill cosponsored by the distinguished Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON] to authorize the President to award posthumously, in the name of Congress, Medals of Honor to Chaplain George L. Fox, of Cambridge, Vt.; Chaplain Alexander D. Goode, of Washington, D. C.; Chaplain Clark V. Poling, of Schenectady, N. Y., and son of the distinguished Dr. Daniel A. Poling, of my State of New Hampshire; and Chaplain John P. Washington, of Arlington, N. J. These men sacrificed their lives in the sinking of the troop transport, *Dorchester*, in the North Atlantic in 1943.

The United States troop ship *Dorchester* was plowing her way through Arctic seas during the early morning of February 3, 1943, when an enemy torpedo burst in the ship's engine room. Wounded men, shocked by the explosion, fought their way upward through the holds of the disintegrating ship. Oil, which had been sprayed throughout the ship by the blast, made the ladders and catwalks perilous. In their desperate scramble from below, many of the troops left behind their life jackets. There were many men on deck who were wait-

ing to plunge into the water without their life jackets. This would have been apparent suicide, the water being so cold that a man could not hope to survive more than a few minutes. When there were no more life jackets available, the four chaplains removed their own life jackets and gave them to the soldiers who had none. The chaplains knew that, by their actions, they were giving up any chance they might have for survival. They were the last men left on the deck. Their gallant deed will long be remembered as one of the outstanding examples of heroism during the Second World War. The contemplation of this conduct brings to mind the words of Saint John, the Apostle, who said:

Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends (John 15: 13).

I believe that prompt consideration and passage of the bill would be appreciated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1225) to authorize the award posthumously of Congressional Medals of Honor to Chaplain George L. Fox, Chaplain Alexander D. Goode, Chaplain Clark V. Poling, and Chaplain John P. Washington, introduced by Mr. BRIDGES (for himself and Mr. SYMINGTON), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

#### NATIONAL RADIATION HEALTH INSTITUTE TO PROTECT MANKIND FROM ATOMIC FALLOUT

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I am about to introduce a bill, and I ask unanimous consent that I may speak on it in excess of the 3 minutes allowed under the order which has been entered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Senator from Oregon may proceed.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, in the past few years there has been growing concern and grave discussion of the sinister impact of radiation from nuclear explosions on human health, and particularly on the health and growth of young children and of future generations. Yet, despite an annual budget of \$2 billion on all sorts of activities, civilian and military, in the fields of nuclear developments, our Government has lagged in undertaking programs to protect people from the menace of radiation.

There is no doubt of the danger of radiation to mankind. Scientists may differ over the degree of the risk, but as to the existence of the peril doubt has vanished. Long ago, we knew of the tragic and agonizing death of workers who painted radium dials for timepieces—at a time when the physiological effects of radiation were not yet understood. Since man has cracked the atom, each nuclear explosion unleashes cosmic forces which spread mysterious but fatal radiation particles through the world.

The two greatest perils to health which have been identified and widely discussed as consequences of radiation are the danger of cancer and the danger of genetic damage and possible increases in

future births of defective human children. Listen to this warning from Dr. William G. Cahan, attending surgeon at the Memorial Center for Cancer and allied diseases, in a letter to the New York Times which the distinguished senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for January 9:

There have been increasing numbers of leukemias developing in the Japanese who had been exposed to the atomic blast in Hiroshima. These have taken from 5 to 10 years to manifest themselves. In all probability, cancers attributable to this radiation will develop as time goes on.

Although the gross contamination to which we have so far been exposed does not, presumably, approach these examples given, there is, in our present state of ignorance, a further ominous unknown.

Mr. President, can we tolerate a "state of ignorance" regarding a hazard so insidious and awful that eminent scientists fear it might induce bone cancer in little children?

Similarly, Mr. Warren Weaver, a vice president of the Rockefeller Foundation and the chairman of the group who wrote on genetics in last year's report on radiation of the National Academy of Sciences, recently testified on the serious genetic risk of radiation before the Disarmament Subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations. He estimated that even the limited radioactivity from weapons tests to date will seriously handicap 6,000 live births throughout the world in the coming generation and perhaps 60,000 live births some 50 generations from now, and that a far greater number of future individuals will suffer minor physical handicaps as a result of these spreading genetic injuries. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that excerpts of Mr. Weaver's testimony, from a Washington Post article of January 17, 1957, appear in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Post and Times Herald of January 17, 1957]

#### FALLOUT HELD SURE TO HURT 6,000 BABIES—SCIENTIST TESTIFIES AT SENATE HEARING ON DISARMAMENT

(By Warren Unna)

Radioactive fallout from nuclear weapon testing to date will account for some 6,000 of the 30 million handicapped babies to be born in the coming generation, one of the Nation's top scientists declared yesterday.

Warren Weaver, vice president of the Rockefeller Foundation and chairman of the group of scientists who wrote the genetics section of last June's National Academy of Sciences radiation report, made this estimate in testimony before the Senate Disarmament Subcommittee.

Weaver made it clear that he thought the interests of national security required the continuance of nuclear tests. And he said the relative increased genetic danger from test radiation was small compared with both natural background radiation already existing on the globe and man-made radiation from X-rays.

But Weaver also warned: "There is no radioactive dose which is too small to count from the point of view of genetics." And he characterized as "very unfortunate" an official statement last year that the genetic effects from test radiation were "harmless."

After the hearing, Weaver identified the author of the remark as Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Lewis L. Strauss.

In actual experience, Weaver said the people involved in the 1945 A-bombing of Hiroshima were too few—genetically—to give science any data. But projected from animal and vegetable experiments, Weaver said radioactivity from weapons tests to date:

Will "seriously handicap" 6,000 live births in the coming generation and perhaps 60,000 live births some 50 generations from now.

Will cause "small physical handicaps" in far greater number, "which will accumulate to the point where either fertility or the length of life is reduced, or both."

Weaver said his National Academy of Sciences study, which is still continuing, hasn't gone into the effect of test radioactivity on miscarriages and still births—but he left the impression that it undoubtedly left.

The Rockefeller Foundation executive agreed with Subcommittee Chairman HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, Democrat, of Minnesota, that it was "inevitable in terms of the history of the human race" that there would be an increase in the current rate of exploding test bombs.

He said there would be double the number of handicapped live births—12,000, if the test rate doubled. And he acknowledged that, with the human tolerance level for radioactivity dropping, and the existing amount of concentration going up, "the gap is narrowing."

Weaver agreed that recent test data would require revision of the National Academy radiation report. But he denied that the AEC had influenced the scientists in their deliberations. He termed "incorrect" and "unfortunate" a story in the Washington Post last October 29 which reported the AEC had succeeded in "softening" the academy's radiation report and that scientists had been asked to sign their names to the report before seeing the final draft.

**Mr. NEUBERGER.** In view of these hazards with which our epochal discoveries in nuclear science confront us and our descendants for many years, I believe the time has come, Mr. President, when we must undertake some elementary steps toward preparing to live, in health and in safety for the human race, with the byproducts of these awesome discoveries. Therefore, I am introducing today a bill which proposes two such steps. I am honored to be joined in sponsoring the bill by the senior Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH], my senior colleague from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senators from Montana [Mr. MURRAY and Mr. MANSFIELD], the junior Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON], the junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA], and the senior Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON].

I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in the RECORD at this point.

**The VICE PRESIDENT.** The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1228) to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish as one of the National Institutes of Health a National Radiation Health Institute, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. NEUBERGER (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Labor

and Public Welfare, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*Be it enacted etc.,* That title IV of the Public Health Service Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new part:

**"PART E—NATIONAL RADIATION HEALTH INSTITUTE**

**"Establishment of Institute**

"Sec. 441. There is hereby established in the Public Health Service a National Radiation Health Institute (hereafter in this part referred to as the 'Institute').

**"Radiation health research and training**

"Sec. 442. In carrying out the purposes of section 301 with respect to diseases and conditions resulting from atomic radiation, the Surgeon General, through the Institute and in cooperation with the National Advisory Radiation Health Council (hereafter in this part referred to as the 'Council'), shall—

"(a) conduct, assist, and foster researches, investigations, experiments, and studies relating to the causes, prevention, and methods of diagnosis and treatment of diseases and conditions resulting from atomic radiation;

"(b) promote the coordination of research and control programs conducted by the Institute, and similar programs conducted by other agencies, organizations, and individuals;

"(c) make available research facilities of the Service to appropriate public authorities, and to health officials and scientists engaged in special studies related to the purposes of this part;

"(d) make grants-in-aid to universities, hospitals, laboratories, and other public or private agencies and institutions, and to individuals for such research projects relating to diseases and conditions resulting from atomic radiation as are recommended by the Council, including grants to such agencies and institutions for the construction, acquisition, leasing, equipment, and maintenance of such hospital, clinic, laboratory, and related facilities, and for the care of such patients therein, as are necessary for such research;

"(e) establish an information center on research, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of diseases and conditions resulting from atomic radiation, and collect and make available, through publications and other appropriate means, information as to, and the practical application of, research and other activities carried on pursuant to this part;

"(f) secure from time to time, and for such periods as he deems advisable, the assistance and advice of persons from the United States or abroad who are experts in the field of atomic radiation, and the diseases and conditions resulting therefrom;

"(g) in accordance with regulations and from funds appropriated or donated for the purpose (1) establish and maintain research fellowships in the Institute and elsewhere with such stipends and allowances (including travel and subsistence expenses) as he may deem necessary to train research workers and to procure the assistance of the most brilliant and promising research fellows from the United States and abroad, and, in addition, provide for such fellowships through grants, upon recommendations of the Council, to public and other nonprofit institutions; and (2) provide training and instruction and establish and maintain traineeships, in the Institute and elsewhere in matters relating to the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of diseases and conditions resulting from atomic radiation with such stipends and allowances (including travel and subsistence expenses) for trainees as he may deem necessary, the number of persons receiving such training and instruction, and the number of persons holding such traineeships, to be fixed by the Council, and, in addition, provide for such training,

instruction, and traineeship through grants, upon recommendation of the Council, to public and other nonprofit institutions.

**"Administration**

"Sec. 443. (a) In carrying out the provisions of section 442, all appropriate provisions of section 301 shall be applicable to the authority of the Surgeon General, and grants-in-aid for research and training projects in diseases and conditions resulting from atomic radiation shall be made only after review and recommendation of the Council made pursuant to section 444.

"(b) The Surgeon General shall recommend to the Secretary acceptance of conditional gifts, pursuant to section 501, for study, investigation, or research into the cause, prevention, or methods of diagnosis or treatment of diseases or conditions resulting from atomic radiation, or for the acquisition of grounds or for the erection, equipment, or maintenance of premises, buildings, or equipment of the Institute. Donations of \$50,000 or over for carrying out the purposes of this part may be acknowledged by the establishment within the Institute of suitable memorials to the donors.

**"Functions of the Council**

"Sec. 444. The Council is authorized to—

"(a) review research projects or programs submitted to or initiated by it relating to the study of the cause, prevention, or methods of diagnosis or treatment of diseases and conditions resulting from atomic radiation, and certify approval to the Surgeon General, for prosecution under section 412, any such projects which it believes show promise of making valuable contributions to human knowledge with respect to the cause, prevention, or methods of diagnosis or treatment of such diseases and conditions;

"(b) review applications from any university, hospital, laboratory, or other institution or agency, whether public or private, or from individuals, for grants-in-aid for research projects relating to atomic radiation and the diseases and conditions resulting therefrom, and certify to the Surgeon General its approval of grants-in-aid in the cases of such projects which show promise of making valuable contributions to human knowledge with respect to the cause, prevention, or methods of diagnosis or treatment of diseases and conditions resulting from atomic radiation;

"(c) review applications from any public or other nonprofit institution for grants-in-aid for training, instruction, and traineeships in matters relating to the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of diseases and conditions resulting from atomic radiation, and certify to the Surgeon General its approval of such applications for grants-in-aid as it determines will best carry out the purposes of this act;

"(d) collect information as to studies which are being carried on in the United States or any other country as to the cause, prevention, or methods of diagnosis or treatment of diseases and conditions resulting from atomic radiation, by correspondence or by personal investigation of such studies, and with the approval of the Surgeon General make available such information through appropriate publications for the benefit of health and welfare agencies and organizations (public and private), physicians, or any other scientists, and for the information of the general public;

"(e) recommend to the Surgeon General for acceptance conditional gifts pursuant to section 501 for carrying out the purposes of this part; and

"(f) advise, consult with, and make recommendations to the Surgeon General with respect to carrying out the provisions of this part."

**SEC. 2.** (a) The first sentence of section 217 (a) of the Public Health Service Act is



amended by inserting after "National Advisory Heart Council," the following: "National Advisory Atomic Health Council,".

(b) The second sentence of section 217 (a) of that act is amended (1) by inserting after "National Advisory Heart Council" the following: "National Advisory Radiation Health Council," and by inserting after "heart diseases," the following: "atomic radiation diseases and conditions,".

(c) Subsections (d) and (h) of section 301 of that act are each amended by inserting after "National Advisory Heart Council," the following: "or, with respect to atomic radiation diseases and conditions, recommended by the National Advisory Radiation Health Council,".

SEC. 3. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare is directed to establish in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare an Office of Radiation Health Control, which shall—

(a) collect from the National Radiation Health Institute and from other sources, and disseminate to the public, information on the manner and extent to which present and future human health, well-being, and living conditions may be affected by radiation;

(b) with such scientific assistance as may be available from the National Radiation Health Institute, formulate a program for making available to each person in the United States a voluntary simple and efficient means of keeping a permanent record of measurable amounts of radiation to which he is exposed during his lifetime;

(c) in accordance with this program, prepare a form of permanent personal radiation exposure record and instructions for its use; and

(d) provide for the wide dissemination of personal radiation exposure record forms, and of instructions for their use, with priority to children and to persons likely to have closer than normal proximity to sources of radiation, through appropriate channels such as Federal, State, and local agencies, medical practitioners (particularly pediatricians) and dentists, hospitals (particularly maternity departments), schools, the armed services, industrial establishments and labor organizations, and radiologists, and operators of any equipment using or creating radiation.

Mr. NEUBERGER. First, this bill would create a National Radiation Health Institute, alongside the other famous National Institutes of Health which are doing so much toward pushing back the frontiers of medicine in half-a-dozen critical areas of human health. As in the case of the other Institutes, the proposed National Radiation Health Institute would have extensive functions of research and study in all phases of the impact of nuclear radiation on human health and well-being—through experiments by its own personnel, scholarships and fellowships, and stimulation and coordination of similar research studies elsewhere. The National Radiation Health Institute would become a central source of the most complete and advanced information and education in this vital new field of medical science.

Secondly, my bill would initiate a program which has immediate importance for every person who would participate in it, and which could also aid greatly in future research on the impact of radiation. This is a program of developing and disseminating a permanent personal record form on which any person can, voluntarily, maintain a lifetime record of exposures to measurable amounts of radiation.

#### VOLUNTARY RADIATION RECORDS WOULD PROTECT AGAINST OVEREXPOSURE

Such a lifetime record will be of particular value to young children and to those who will be born in the future. Consequently, it should be of primary concern for the Office of Radiation Health Control, which section 3 of my bill would establish in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, to disseminate an uncomplicated and easily usable permanent exposure record form through children's doctors and hospital maternity wards and schools, with simple instructions for entries by dentists and X-ray technicians and others whenever the individual is knowingly subjected to radiation. Another group who will increasingly need a reliable means of keeping a permanent record of radiation exposure will be scientists themselves, industrial workers, and other who are more likely than the average to come into repeated proximity to nuclear radiation.

This section of my bill, Mr. President, would enact a recommendation of last year's report by the National Academy of Sciences, published under the title "The Biological Effects of Atomic Radiation." A section of that study recommended that, because of the ever-increasing quantity of atomic particles in the air, "the medical use of X-rays should be reduced as much as is consistent with medical necessity."

But how would doctors or anybody else know the exact amount of X-ray exposure to which a man, woman or child had been subjected? And so the report of the National Academy of Sciences proposed:

One, records should be kept for every individual, showing his total accumulated lifetime exposure to radiation.

Two, the average exposure of the population's reproductive cells to radiation above the natural background should be limited to 10 roentgens from conception to age 30.

Three, individual persons should not receive a total accumulated dose to the reproductive cells of more than 50 roentgens additional up to age 40. About half of all United States children are born to parents under 30, nine-tenths to parents under 40.

It has amazed me, Mr. President, that the Government and Congress have never acted on this urgent recommendation by the distinguished staff of the National Academy of Sciences that records be developed to permit any individual to keep track of his total dosage of radiation, from the cradle right on through the rest of his or her life. When we consider that too large a dose of radiation could mean the impairment of reproductive processes or even death, the failure to act seems incredible. Is this not one area where any error should be always on the side of safety?

#### COMPANION BILL SPONSORED BY OREGON REPRESENTATIVE

Last autumn I discussed this crucial problem with Oregon's brilliant new Member of Congress from the Fourth District, CHARLES O. PORTER, as he and I drove together for many hundreds of miles during the campaign. We listened at night on the car radio to warnings

about radiation voiced by leading scientists and by such eminent political figures as Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democratic nominee for President; and by other such distinguished leaders concerned with our public policies in the nuclear field as the junior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], then chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON], and both Senators from the State of Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER and Mr. GORE].

CHARLES PORTER and I resolved that, if we ever had the opportunity to work together in the Congress, we would make a joint effort to seek the establishment of Government programs designed to protect people from the dreadful menace of radiation. The result is the bill which I have introduced today, and a companion bill which Mr. PORTER is introducing in the House of Representatives. We believe that the establishment of a greatly expanded, central research program, through a national radiation health institute, and a personal radiation-record plan, are the minimum steps which should be taken now. These programs could well be coordinated, without undesirable duplication, with other work now being done or planned at places such as the Medical Research Center at Brookhaven National Laboratory, at Oak Ridge and Argonne National Laboratory and academic centers such as the University of Rochester. We know that radiation can be a tool of medicine as well as a destructive force, and that much progress has been made in its constructive use.

#### PERILS MAGNIFIED IN HANDLING OF ATOMIC MATERIALS AND WASTE

Another area which will need much additional study before we can fully utilize the constructive potentials of atomic energy is safety in the handling and disposal of atomic materials and waste products.

Mr. President, I have visited on a number of occasions the great Hanford atomic works along the upper Columbia River in the Pacific Northwest, where plutonium-235 for the atomic and hydrogen bombs is produced. This process causes a great amount of waste material. Disposal of this material is one of the most hazardous and difficult tasks confronting the skilled operators of the Hanford works. For example, it must be buried permanently in huge tunnels hundreds of feet beneath the upland desert and encased in enormous tubes of concrete and lead. An article in the January 1957 issue of the magazine *Railway Progress*, entitled "Hottest Freight on Earth," by Edward A. Herron, describes the delicate and painstaking precautions which must be taken to protect from radiation the men operating the trains dispatched to carry this atomic waste material to its deep and remote burying places.

This merely serves to demonstrate to us the grim peril lurking in the slightest contact with materials which give off radiation. I grant that few in their daily lives share the danger involved in operating what Mr. Herron has described in *Railway Progress* as "the hottest freight

on earth." Yet, still, Dr. Cahan in his letter to the New York Times has told how a wild muskrat near the atomic plant at Oak Ridge, Tenn., was found to be cancer ridden, presumably because some radioactive material had sifted into the river along which the animal lived. The muskrat had bone cancer, reported Dr. Cahan, evidently from eating plants at the water's edge. Earlier the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] submitted this letter for printing in the RECORD.

#### RADIOACTIVE STRONTIUM MAY ENTER FOOD AND FIBERS

Mr. President, we have had repeated warnings from eminent scientists about the danger from such radioactive substances as strontium 90, a calciumlike material which, when it enters into living organisms, has a tendency to be permanently absorbed into the bone structure. These warnings cannot be disregarded. Nor do we solve the problems of living with the new era of nuclear technology simply by developing and setting off so-called clean H-bombs with assurances that these will not spread a deadly fallout all over the globe. We need to look beyond only the short-range future of bomb tests. We need an agency, outside of those whose essential concern is for atomic developments themselves, which will be responsible primarily for the consequences of these developments for human health and for the safety of life in a world in which we will be increasingly surrounded by radiation.

Mr. President, our field of knowledge in this perilous realm is not nearly wide enough. Note this paragraph in last year's report by the National Academy of Sciences:

At present the contamination is negligible. But the maximum tolerable level is not known. There is not nearly enough information about the long-term biological effects on man or animals from eating radiation-contaminated foods. Research in this area is urgently needed.

This would be a vital project for the new Institute which my bill proposes. What, Mr. President, could be more urgent to us all? Particles of strontium 90, the deadly substance resulting from nuclear fission, steadily come to earth and enter into vegetables, and into grass and plants eaten by grazing animals, among them dairy herds. People drink the milk given by these cows, particularly children, for milk is a major part of a healthy child's nutrition.

Surely we cannot leave to chance and to fragmentary bits of research and investigation, done in far-separated laboratories, the collection of every possible bit of knowledge about the impact of radiation upon the future sources of the food we and our children will eat. A government which can invest \$40 billion in weapons of war can invest a tiny fragment of this, perhaps as relatively little as \$15 million, in the establishment and operation of a National Radiation Health Institute to tell us what we now do not know, in the words of the scientists of the National Academy of Sciences, "about the long-term biological effects on man or animals from eating radiation-contaminated food." And the same ap-

plies to the other unknown effects of radiation and their prevention or treatment.

The time to begin is now—before the danger becomes so critical that we will have to start sudden and wasteful "crash" programs without adequate preparation, without sufficient numbers of trained and experienced specialists. Let us, for once, be foresighted in this life-and-death matter, and prepare immediately for protecting the people's health in the atomic era.

In conclusion, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD part II of the report of the National Academy of Sciences entitled "The Biological Effects of Atomic Radiation," which is a brief digest of the findings and recommendations of this report; the article by Edward A. Herron, from *Railway Progress* of January 1957 entitled "Hottest Freight on Earth"; and an article from the *Washington Post* of February 8, 1957, which reports the findings of three Columbia University scientists that "today man has absorbed only a fraction of the maximum amount of strontium 90 his body can safely stand from radioactive fallout, but that the average is higher for children and is rising for all age groups."

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### PART II. BRIEF DIGEST OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It is generally agreed that, in the peacetime development of atomic energy, man has been lucky. He has been dealing with an enormous new force whose potential effects he has only dimly understood. Thus far, except for some tragic accidents affecting small numbers of people, the biological damage from peacetime activities (including the testing of atomic weapons) has been essentially negligible. Furthermore, it appears that radiation problems, if they are met intelligently and vigilantly, need not stand in the way of the large-scale development of atomic energy. The continuing need for intelligence and vigilance cannot be too strongly emphasized, however.

The problems of radiation fall naturally into two main classes: (1) The effects on human beings; (2) the various ways in which radiation can reach human beings through the environment.

#### EFFECTS ON HUMANS

The inheritance mechanism is by far the most sensitive to radiation of any biological system.

Any radiation which reaches the reproductive cells causes mutations (changes in the material governing heredity) that are passed on to succeeding generations.

Human gene mutations which produce observable effects are believed to be universally harmful.

Everyone is subjected to the natural background radiation which causes an unavoidable quantity of so-called spontaneous mutations. Anything that adds radiation to this naturally occurring background rate causes further mutations, and is genetically harmful.

There is no minimum amount of radiation which must be exceeded before mutations occur. Any amount, however small, that reaches the reproductive cells can cause a correspondingly small number of mutations. The more radiation, the more mutations.

The harm is cumulative. The genetic damage done by radiation builds up as the

radiation is received, and depends on the total accumulated gonad dose received by people from their own conception to the conception of their last child.

So far as individuals are concerned, not all mutant genes or combinations of mutant genes are equally harmful. A few may cause very serious handicaps, many others may produce much smaller harm, or even no apparent damage.

But from the point of view of the total and eventual damage to the entire population, every mutation causes roughly the same amount of harm. This is because mutant genes can only disappear when the inheritance line in which they are carried dies out. In cases of severe and obvious damage this may happen in the first generation; in other cases it may require hundreds of generations.

Thus, for the general population, and in the long run, a little radiation to a lot of people is as harmful as a lot of radiation to a few, since the total number of mutant genes can be the same in the two cases.

It is difficult to arrive at a figure showing how much genetic harm radiation can do. One measure is the amount of radiation, above the natural background, which would produce as many mutations again as occur spontaneously. It is estimated that this amount is 30 to 80 roentgens.

(The roentgen is a unit of radiation. To give an idea of its value, the average dental X-ray delivers five roentgens to the patient's jaw, but only five-thousandths of a roentgen of stray radiation to more remote parts of the body such as the gonads.)

It is also estimated that a dose of 10 roentgens to every person in the United States would cause something on the order of 5 million mutant genes which would then be a part of the population's inheritance pool. This figure is subject to considerable uncertainty.

At present the United States population is exposed to radiation from (a) the natural background, (b) medical and dental X-rays, (c) fallout from atomic weapons testing. The 30-year dose to the gonads received by the average person from each of these sources is estimated as follows:

- (a) Background, about 4.3 roentgens.
- (b) X-rays and fluoroscopy, about 3 roentgens.

(c) Weapons test, if continued at the rate of the past 5 years would give a probable 30-year dose of about 0.1 roentgen. This figure may be off by a factor of 5; i. e., the possible range is from 0.02 to 0.5 roentgen. If tests were conducted at the rate of the 2 most active years (1953 and 1955) the 30-year dose would be about twice as great as that just stated.

If the exposure of the general population to radiation is limited to levels which the genetics committee believes reasonable (see recommendations at the end of this part), there should be practically no pathological effects in the persons receiving the radiation.

Larger exposures (say 100 roentgens and up) of the whole body or a large part of it are generally harmful when received in a single dose. (Much higher doses may, however be safely and usefully delivered to limited portions of the body under the controlled conditions of medical treatment.) Very little is now known about how to treat the pathological effects of radiation or how to protect the body against them in the first place. Much research is needed in these fields.

One of the effects is a shortening of life. This seems to involve some generalized action. Irradiated individuals may age faster than normally even if they do not develop specific radiation-induced diseases like leukemia. It has not been shown that exposures small enough to be genetically tolerable have this effect. Furthermore, the permissible exposure levels that have been established for persons working with radiation appear to be within the limits of safety.



However, it is not yet known what minimum dose, if any, would be necessary to produce a statistically noticeable reduction of life span when very large numbers of people are concerned.

#### ENVIRONMENT AND FOOD SUPPLY

Radiation in the general environment has not yet become a serious problem. In a few decades, however, radioactive waste products from atomic powerplants will represent an enormous potential source of contamination. How much of this radioactivity will actually reach the population depends on how successfully it can be kept out of the great network—ocean and air currents, food and water supplies—which connect man to his surroundings.

At present test explosions of atomic weapons are the only significant source of radiation in the general environment, above the natural background.

Meteorologists have found no evidence that atomic explosions have changed the weather or climate. Nor do they believe that continued weapons tests, at the same rate and in the same areas as in the past, would have such an effect.

Radiation from explosions passes into the atmosphere and much of it eventually returns to the ground as fallout.

Fallout divides into three classes: (1) close-in—material that comes down within a few hundred miles of the explosion and within 10 to 20 hours, (2) intermediate—material that descends in a few weeks after the explosion, (3) delayed—material that remains in the air for months or years.

Close-in fallout from test explosions affects only restricted, uninhabited regions.

Intermediate fallout would descend very slowly if it were pulled down only by gravity. It is mostly washed out of the air by rain and snow. It spreads over large parts of the earth, but its effect over a small area may be accentuated if there is heavy precipitation while the radioactive cloud is overhead.

Delayed fallout is stored for long periods in the stratosphere. Meteorologists know very little about the interchange of air between the stratosphere and lower layers, so they cannot predict exactly how long the material will stay up, or where it is likely to descend.

At this point the oceans are not receiving any significant quantities of radioactive material. But eventually they will undoubtedly be used as a repository for some of the radioactive waste products of atomic powerplants.

Before this can safely begin on a large scale, much research is needed to determine the mixing rates between various parts of the seas. Materials deposited in some of the deep parts of the ocean may remain there 100 years or more, so that most of their radioactivity would be gone before they reach surface water. On the other hand, material dumped into coastal and other surface waters would directly affect marine life and, within a few years, would contaminate all parts of the world because of the relatively rapid circulation of surface layers.

Radioactive tracers can be used to chart ocean and air currents and to study the interrelationships of marine animals. Many important experiments in these fields will be possible only within the next 10 or 20 years. Increasing radioactive contamination of the sea and atmosphere will make it impossible after that to detect the tracers against the heightened background.

Radiation from fallout inevitably contaminates man's food supply. Radioactive elements in the soil are taken up and concentrated by plants. The plants may be eaten by humans, or by animals which in turn serve as human food.

At present the contamination is negligible. But the maximum tolerable level is not known. There is not nearly enough information about the long-term biological effects

on man or animals from eating radiation-contaminated food. Research in this area is urgently needed.

Probably the most important potential food contamination is strontium 90—a radioactive element that concentrates in bone tissue. Already, detectable although biologically insignificant traces of it have turned up in milk supplies thousands of miles from the site of atomic explosions.

Food from the oceans is also subject to radioactive contamination. Marine plants and animals extract and concentrate various radioactive elements that get into seawater. The concentration is cumulative, increasing as it proceeds up the chain from microscopic plankton to edible fish.

Properly used, radiation can enhance man's food supply rather than damage it. Radiation techniques have already opened important new fields in agricultural research and will undoubtedly become increasingly valuable. No drastic change in agricultural production appears imminent, however.

Tracer studies will help us understand basic metabolic processes in plants and animals. They will also be applied to practical problems such as the use of fertilizers.

Mutation rates in plants are being artificially speed up with radiation in the hope of producing new and superior strains. Thus far, only a few new economic varieties have been found, but the method is promising. The use of radiation to sterilize packaged food may have dramatic impact on food technology by reducing the need for refrigeration and extending the shelf-life of many products.

Holding radiation to a tolerable worldwide level will require adequate methods for disposing of, or, rather, for containing radioactive wastes from power reactors.

Some of these wastes will remain dangerously radioactive for centuries.

Research has indicated some apparently feasible systems for controlled disposal, but none is yet at the point of economic operating reality.

The major problem in routine disposal is what to do with the wastes resulting from the processing of reactor fuel. The wastes from normal operations of reactors themselves can be more easily handled.

A second major problem is to anticipate the accidents that will inevitably occur and to set up safety standards which will insure that they do not become catastrophes.

Considered in this light, it appears feasible to use nuclear reactors in central station power plants and in naval vessels.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

In the light of these findings the study committees have made a number of recommendations. Those of the genetics committee apply most directly to all of us. They are:

(I) Records should be kept for every individual, showing his total accumulated lifetime exposure to radiation.

(II) The medical use of X-rays should be reduced as much as is consistent with medical necessity.

(III) The average exposure of the population's reproductive cells to radiation above the natural background should be limited to 10 roentgens from conception to age 30.

(IV) The 10-roentgen limit should be reconsidered periodically with a view to keeping the reproductive cell exposure at the lowest practicable level.

(V) Individual persons should not receive a total accumulated dose to the reproductive cells of more than 50 roentgens up to age 30 years, and not more than 50 roentgens additional up to age 40. (About half of all United States children are born to parents under 30, nine-tenths to parents under 40.)

Other recommendations of general interest are:

(VI) Techniques for monitoring worldwide fall-out should be further improved.

(VII) Measurements of the storage of radiation in the stratosphere should be continued and extended.

(VIII) A national agency should control and keep records of all dumping of radioactive material in the ocean.

(IX) An international body should set up safe standards for the marine and air disposal of radioactive materials as soon as possible, based on current knowledge.

(X) Research in marine disposal should be carried out on a cooperative international basis.

(XI) Until advances in reactor technology substantially reduce potential hazards buildings that house reactors located near populated areas should be sealed against the release of radioactive materials in the event of accident.

(XII) Research should be continued and accelerated, particularly in the fields of:

Fundamental genetics, mammalian genetics, human and population genetics.

Pathological effects of radiation. Mixing between various parts of the atmosphere.

Mixing between various parts of the oceans. The role of plants and animals, both on land and in the oceans, in concentrating radioactive materials.

The tolerable levels of radioactivity in human and animal food.

Geophysical and geochemical aspects of the ultimate disposal of radioactive wastes.

Selection of biologically suitable sites for various atomic facilities.

Safety devices for the control of accidental power surges in reactors.

[From Railway Progress of January 1957]

HOTTEST FREIGHT ON EARTH—How Would You Feel With the Insides of an A-Bomb Riding in the Boxcar Next Door?

(By Edward A. Herron)

At 6 o'clock on a calm, sunlit morning, Conductor Bill Cantwell takes a last, approving glance at his white-painted, shingle-sided home, ducks under a stilled elm tree by the sidewalk, and starts off for the roundhouse. The early morning hour, the brilliance of the sun, and the complete absence of wind all fit into a pattern. It forms a background for the fact that this morning Cantwell's train will carry the hottest freight on earth.

Every foot of ground in the 7 miles he drives to meet his train is owned by the people of the United States. Every home that he passes is owned, not by the people who live within, but, again, by the people of the United States. Invisibly, the Great Seal of the United States is stamped on the grocery stores, the drugstores, the taxi stands, and the theaters. It's part of the lampposts and molded into the fireplugs.

The tree-lined town of Richland, marooned on a high desert plateau in the State of Washington, is owned by 169 million Americans and cared for by 1 of the most unusual landlords in the United States.

The General Electric Co., agent for the people, maintains the sewerage system, the water system, the police and fire departments. It stocks the libraries and hires the teachers for the 5 schools for the town of 27,000 which only 12 hurried years ago was a tiny village of 250 persons surrounded by sagebrush and sand. Among other activities, it operates a railroad, and each week General Electric hands to Conductor Bill Cantwell a paycheck for shepherding the most dangerous material ever manufactured by man. Only a breath of wind away from Richland, behind a barricade wire and a barrier of secrecy, is another General Electric project, the Atomic Energy Commission's Hanford plant. The product of the billion-dollar plant and its 9,000 employees is plutonium, the ingredient of the atomic bomb. One of

the byproducts of the mammoth plant hidden in the desert is the skill to be applied in the peacetime use of the atom. A waste product of the atomic process is a deadly radioactive residue which must be disposed of safely and without hesitation.

While the rest of industry talks about the coming of the atomic age, the 150-mile railroad within the barricades of Hanford is already deep into it.

Down the black-top highway from Richland, and not quite to the barricade where armed guards maintain a 24-hour vigil, is a vast maintenance shop where trucks, company buses, official passenger automobiles and assorted mobile equipment share space with a fleet of diesel locomotives. The shop is exceptionally new and exceptionally clean, and, unlike any other railroad maintenance shop in the country, it is liberally sprinkled with the purple shamrock insignia marked: Radiation zone.

Here Conductor Cantwell meets Engineer Bill Dye and Trainman A. H. Cox, and receives with them his orders for the day: burial detail.

In the tire industry, when a mold becomes faulty, the tiremakers call in a repairman, or telephone a scrap dealer to come pick it up. Up in Hanford, when a piece of highly radioactive equipment becomes faulty, they bury it.

A special work permit is issued to the train crew, and a radiation monitor is assigned to accompany them on the mission. A little kit resembling an auxiliary lunch bucket is handed out, each kit containing two pen-sized dosimeters for spotting gamma radiation, and a film badge which responds weirdly to invisible rays. A card is prepared for each man on which will be entered a running total of the radiation to which each crewman is exposed. It's the job of the accompanying monitor to keep tabs on exposure, to tell a man, if need be, "You're burned out—no more radiation for the rest of the week."

Getting dressed for the burial detail is a ritual. Full length coveralls are pulled on, a surgeon's skull cap, then a white hood which is tucked under the coveralls. White canvas shoe covers are donned, followed by heavy rubbers. Finally the trainmen pull on surgeon's gloves, topping them off with canvas gloves whose edges are bound with masking tape. If the job is extremely hot, assault masks are included, and the man-from-Mars look is complete.

The 3 crewmen and the radiation monitor then shuffle out to the 1,500 horsepower diesel that is waiting on the track adjoining the maintenance shop. They climb aboard and the locomotive inches ahead. Just as they leave the shadow of the maintenance building, a Northern Pacific steamer, last of the fleet operating out of the nearby Pasco yards, brings in a line of cars. An Atomic Energy Commission yard switcher moves forward to take over the outside freight.

The crew aboard the diesel is cleared through security at the barricade, picks up a string of 10 empty flats, and rolls smoothly over the desert to the tall stacks silhouetted against the horizon. The stacks mark the chemical separations plant where plutonium is separated from irradiated uranium fuel elements.

From the outside, as the odd train advances, the building looks as innocent as a soap factory. Inside is the most advanced manufacturing equipment ever devised by man, some of it dangerously contaminated with radioactive materials.

Engineer Dye takes the diesel onto a spur that leads directly to one of the grim buildings. With Cantwell directing the operation, he pushes his empties toward the windowless building. Waiting for them is a burial box mounted on a flatcar. Dye has 10 cars between him and the box. Cox and Cantwell necessarily are closer when they make the coupling. When they shuffle back to the

locomotive, the radiation monitor runs his counter over them in a precautionary check.

Before the arrival of the train, the worn-out and contaminated objects had been dropped into the box, inside of which was a 12-inch layer of sawdust to soak up any moisture dripping from the worn-out equipment. Steel clamps had snapped shut when the lid was dropped in place on the sponge-rubber gasket surrounding the lip of the box. The precautions were all necessary in order to prevent any stray gust of wind from lifting radioactive dust from the box and scattering it over the desert.

Dye keeps the "funeral train" at a 10-mile-per-hour pace on the run to the burial ground, far out in the desert wastes of the 640-square-mile Hanford project. He brings the train to a gliding stop beside a huge hole dug in the desert. A long cable, threaded through loops along the spacer cars, is peeled loose and attached to a tractor 500 feet away. At a signal from Cantwell, the box is skidded down from the flatcar down a ramp, and into the hole.

The radiation monitor is alert, measuring constantly for radiation. Low clouds, dust, or vapor particles cause skyshine, a radiation that travels mysteriously from the contaminated box, up to the dust barrier, then downward to the crewmen. A signalman, standing high on a crane boom, directs the burial. Bulldozers push earth over the crated equipment. The locomotive and the train crew move away.

The flatcar on which the box has been secured is placed out on a desert siding. Sometimes a vigorous steam cleaning is sufficient for decontaminating a car. In severe cases, weeks or months, even years, may go by before a car is safe for use again.

The locomotive is checked for radiation by monitors who swarm over the husky EMD. On each job the diesels pick up contamination in some degree and are treated accordingly. Back in the maintenance shop the crew is carefully checked. After disposing of the white duck coveralls, boots, gloves, and hoods, they step upon a "hand-and-foot" counter which reveals any vestiges of radiation. When a radiation card shows that a trainman is "burned out," he is removed from all contact with "hot material" until a designated time period is ended.

Burial of extremely heavy equipment, too unwieldy to be boxed, is handled in a more bizarre fashion. When a giant concentrator must be disposed of, it is lashed securely on a flatcar, and Cantwell and his crew go in after it. A tunnel, 500 feet long, has been dug beneath the desert within the Hanford area. A spur leads back into the tunnel, where Dye rolls the flatcar, with its somber load. Cox uncouples the car, and the train pulls out into the sunshine. When the EMD and the white-shrouded crew are safely outside, a huge water-filled concrete barrier drops down, sealing off forever the flatcar and its burden.

The tunnel can swallow 12 flatcars. When it is filled, the spur will be shifted to a new cavern.

Seniority does not prevail at Hanford. The 31 employees of the line, including 8 conductors, 11 switchmen, and 8 engineers, are divided into 8 crews working on rotating assignments. The men who handle fiercely radioactive material 1 day may be pushing a string of lumber cars the next. The major portion of their workday is similar to that of railroad men working the yards outside Los Angeles or around Chicago. But the exciting portions of their work are blazing new trails in industrial America.

In the very near future nuclear fuel will be shipped all over the world. Today it is being shipped daily by rail from one spot to the other within the Hanford works. Plutonium and unfissioned uranium are taken from Hanford's atomic reactors in cylinders. The much-publicized elements are encased in lead-lined casks which in

turn are eased into water-filled "wells" mounted on the specially built railroad cars. Trainman Cox waves into position. The water in the wells helps absorb the heat generated by the intensely radioactive slugs. Dye hauls the weird freight over to the separation plants, miles away, where the uranium and plutonium are separated. The uranium is recovered and reused; the plutonium is shipped to other Atomic Energy Commission installations. The highly radioactive fission products, now in waste solution, are safely stored.

Today some of those fission products have turned out to have great value in medicine, in industry and agriculture, and the railroads soon will be moving them.

Despite the nature of the work performed on the line, there has never been an injury as a result of radiation in an operation that continues 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

In the more normal railroad operations around Hanford 30,000 cars a year move in and out of the barricades, mostly from the Union Pacific, the Northern Pacific, and the Milwaukee. Four 1,000-horsepower Alco diesels, three 500-horsepower General Electric yard switchers, and one 1,500-horsepower EMD keep the cars moving about the 150 miles of rail within the barricade.

Living in a small town so close to a source of radiation is remarkably calm, country-like. Constant monitoring of stack emission is maintained. Once in a great while an extra-heavy puff coming from one of the reactor stacks will send white-coated monitor crews scurrying about Richland, checking the radiation fallout. But with the tremendous safety factors devised with 12 years of experience, living in Richland is just as safe as living in any other suburban community within the United States.

But there's no denying that railroading is different, no denying that the rules are being rewritten up in Hanford as Cantwell, Cox, and Dye ease radioactive slugs about the desert. The experience gained at the atomic-energy plant will soon be appearing in the operating manuals of railroads in every section of the country as they get ready to do their share in moving the hottest freight on earth.

[From the Washington Post and Times Herald of February 8, 1957]

**MAN FAR SHORT OF ABSORPTION LIMIT OF STRONTIUM 90, SCIENTISTS REPORT, BUT PERIL MAY INCREASE FIFTYFOLD BY 1970**

**NEW YORK, February 7.**—Three scientists said today man has absorbed only a fraction of the maximum amount of strontium 90 his body can safely stand from radioactive fallout, but that the average is higher for children and is rising for all age groups.

The scientists said such fallout produces "hazards to the human race." They said "the development of bone cancer" is an internal hazard.

The scientists, J. Laurence Kulp, Walter R. Eckelmann, and Arthur R. Schulert, of Columbia University, published their findings in the February 8 issue of Science.

However, they said at a news conference, "there is no evidence of anyone being in danger at the present time."

They added that the average man probably could stand fallout from explosions of 1,000 megatons a year. The Atomic Energy Commission has said nuclear explosions have contributed an average of 3 megatons a year during 1955 and 1956.

The scientists said the "tolerable level of external gamma radiation for genetic effects is not well defined." But they determined that by the fall of 1955, man had assimilated a worldwide average of about 0.12 microcurie of strontium 90 from nuclear explosion fallout.

The average is about one-ten-thousandth of the accepted maximum permissible con-



centration, the scientists said, but will rise to 1 to 2 micro-microcuries by 1970. If tests continue at their present rate, the scientists estimated, the average man will have assimilated 4 to 8 micro-microcuries, or about one-two-hundredth of the maximum amount, by 1970.

A micro-microcurie is one-millionth of one-millionth of a curie, a measure of radioactive emanation from 1 gram of radium.

### SMALL FORESTRY LOANS

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I am about to introduce a bill, and I ask unanimous consent that I may speak on it in excess of the 3 minutes allowed under the order which has been entered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Senator from Mississippi may proceed.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill which might be called the small-forest credit bill. I shall briefly explain its need and what it will accomplish if enacted.

The commercial forest land of the Nation comprises 489 million acres. It is surprising to note how much of this land is owned by farmers, housewives, professional and retired persons, and other private individuals not associated with any forest industry. Small forests of less than 100 acres each, both farm and non-farm, for example, comprise roughly a third of all commercial forest land in private ownership. If woodlands ranging in size from 100 to 500 acres are added, the total forms 61 percent of our privately owned commercial forest area. Looking at it in another way, it has been estimated that about 1 out of 10 American families owns a small forest. These small forests could and should provide a very substantial portion of the total raw-material needs of our forest industries.

On the other hand, it is on these same small private forest-land holdings where the most difficult problems in American forestry are found. It is here that the poorest forest-management practices are applied, and the smallest percentage of potential growth and value are obtained. Although encouraging progress in forest management has been made on forest tracts in public and industry ownership, advances on the smaller private holdings are still disappointingly slow. It is on such lands, accordingly, that both the need for improvement and the potentialities for betterment are greatest.

Public cooperative programs on the part of Federal and State agencies and also industrial and other assistance programs are already helping the owners of small forest tracts in a number of ways. My firsthand observations, however, clearly indicate that further assistance is urgently needed. Too frequently the small forest landowner has to sell his timber while it is still immature and of small value. Too often his trees are prematurely cut in order to obtain immediate cash in order to pay medical, educational, and other pressing family bills. In many cases, he does not have and cannot obtain the money needed to finance timber stand improvement and other forestry measures which would yield substantial returns in increased value of subsequent cuts.

Certain credit is now available, but this is limited and falls far short of meeting the need. National bank loans secured by forest land and timber, authorized within the past few years, are limited to 2-year terms except when special provisions permit a maximum 10-year period. Federal land bank timber loans, available in certain areas, are limited to properties having a substantial amount of merchantable timber or a good growth of young timber approaching merchantable size. Soil and water conservation loans by the Secretary of Agriculture are available only to finance farm land improvement. I understand forest loans by certain of the life insurance companies have been increasing, but these have been limited for the most part to larger industrial borrowers. My bill would supplement credit sources now available by providing loans designed specifically for small owners.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans to owners of not more than 500 acres of forest land or land suitable for forest production, and for either of two purposes. The first, for the acquisition, planting, improvement, protection, and management of forests. Secondly, for the payment of expenses or for the refinancing of indebtedness, providing such expenses or indebtedness would otherwise interfere with sustained yield forest management practices.

The bill provides that loans shall be secured by a mortgage on forest land or lands suitable for forests, including permanent improvements and growing timber thereon, and are at no time to exceed 80 percent of the fair market value of the property. Loans are to be repaid over a period of from 5 to 50 years in annual or periodic installment of not more than 5 years. In the case of forest properties expected to increase in value during the development period without producing income that might be used to amortize the loan, permission may be granted for repayment to be deferred up to a maximum of 35 years. Interest rates under the bill are not to exceed 3 percent.

A major feature of the bill requires the borrower to adhere to such standards of forestry and woods practice and to maintain such forest protection measures as are deemed necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture. In this connection the Secretary is to establish standard procedure for approving forest management plans submitted by borrowers, and for inspections to insure such practices and plans are being followed.

Further, the bill permits the Secretary of Agriculture to reduce the borrower's obligation up to 50 percent of the loan in the event of partial or total destruction of the timber by a cause beyond the control of the borrower and not resulting from any act or negligence on his part. In reducing the loan under such circumstances, the Secretary would give due recognition to any recovery available to the borrower from insurance or other sources.

Mr. President, our forests are our basic resource for major industrial expansion. Their improvement and development are essential to keep pace with growing de-

mands. At present, southern forests supply about 9 billion board-feet annually of softwood timber, and this is expected to remain fairly constant to 1975. Demand for hardwood timber will probably increase from the 4.7 billion board-feet in 1952 to 5.3 billion board-feet in 1975.

Southern forests produced 14.4 million cords of pulpwood in 1952 and 18 million cords in 1955. Projected demand by 1975 is expected to be about 26.5 million cords. Thus, we have a great potential for expanding uses for forestry products. We must do everything possible to assist our landowners to increase their production of quality timber.

Well-managed and well-stocked timberlands are a sound investment and provide a good source of income and employment. Considering both woods and mill operations together, it is estimated by the United States Forest Service that for every 80 acres of well-stocked timberland, 1 man will be afforded full-time employment. On this basis, 8,000 acres of timber would provide 100 new jobs. The Forest Service further estimates that 100 new workers could make the following changes in a community: 296 more jobs; \$590,000 more personal income per annum; \$270,000 more bank deposits; and \$360,000 more retail sales per annum. Thus it is not hard to visualize the real opportunities we have with our forests and the importance of bringing them up to full production.

Enactment of such a loan program for small forest landowners, supplementing assistance already available in existing programs, would, in my opinion, be a significant contribution to the development of our Nation's forests. In addition, there would be provided increased yields and increased income for our small owners. These provisions would be a major step forward in the solution of this very important nationwide problem.

Furthermore, Mr. President, I believe that one of the major benefits which would come from such a program, if properly carried out, would be to enable our small landowners to continue as landowners. Forestry property is fast passing out of the hands of the so-called smaller holders and into the hands of the larger holders. In the southeastern and south central and southwestern parts of our country, as well as in many other areas, a proper loan of the kind authorized by the bill would go a long way toward enabling the small landowner to continue to hold his land. It would constitute another bulwark to insure the continuance of a sound America. It would provide the small landowner with a means of holding his land, and also leasing it on long-term leases to the companies and operators of the woods products manufacturing plants, giving them a supply of materials to work with, affording the landowners an income, while at the same time enabling them to continue to own their land.

The leasing of acres on a long-term basis by large wood-products operators is a new plan which is taking hold rapidly. It is one of the best and one of the soundest plans of which I know. It keeps the land in the hands of small owners, it

provides industry with raw material, and it provides a long-term financing plan whereby the small owner can continue to hold on to his land.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, out of order, I may introduce the bill, and that it may be printed in the RECORD following my remarks.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1229) to provide a loan program to promote the development of forestry on small tracts of forest lands and lands suitable for forest production, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. STENNIS, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That in order to obtain the substantial public benefits resulting from the development of good forest management and the application of sustained yield forest practices on small tracts of forest lands and other small tracts of lands suitable for forest production, and thereby conserve the forests, provide for the continuous production of forest products, and promote soil and water conservation, it is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress to provide for a system of forest credit to owners of small tracts of forest land and lands suitable for forest production.

SEC. 2. (a) In order to effectuate the policy of this act, the Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized and empowered to make direct or insured loans to owners of no more than 500 acres of forest land or lands suitable for forest production, upon such terms and conditions not inconsistent with the provisions of this act as he may prescribe, for any of the following purposes, provided owners cannot obtain such credit from private lending agencies:

1. To provide for the conservation, acquisition, planting, improvement, protection, management, and operation of forests;

2. To provide for the payment of expenses or for the refinancing of any indebtedness, whether or not such expenses or indebtedness are incurred for forestry purposes which may interfere with carrying on sustained-yield forest management.

(b) Loans under this section shall be based upon the fair market value of the property and shall be limited to a principal obligation of not more than 80 percent of such value.

(c) All such loans shall be secured by a first mortgage (which term shall be construed to include deeds of trust and other security instruments acceptable to the Secretary) on forest lands or lands suitable for forests, permanent improvements thereon, and growing timber. Every such mortgage shall contain an agreement providing for the repayment of the loans on an amortization plan by means of annual or periodic installments, which installment periods shall not exceed 5 years, sufficient to cover (1) interest on the loan at the rate in effect at the time the loan is made, which rate may be fixed by the Secretary from time to time, but which shall not exceed — percent; and (2) such amounts for application on the principal as will extinguish the debt within an agreed period, not less than 5 nor more than 50 years.

(d) To the extent that the annual or periodic payments provided in subsection (c) of this section represent amortization payments on the principal of the mortgage debt, they may be deferred at the time the

loan is made for any period up to a maximum of 35 years in the case of mortgaged properties on which timber is to be grown under the management practices required by the Secretary pursuant to this act and which, during this period of development, should increase in value without producing income that might be used to amortize the loan. Payments shall be made thereafter annually or periodically at not longer than 5-year intervals.

(e) In addition to the authority granted in subsection (d) for deferment of payments, the Secretary may, when in his judgment conditions justify it, extend the payment of the whole or any part of the principal and defer the payment of the whole or any part of the interest which may be due or unpaid under the terms of any mortgage given pursuant to this section, and may accept payment thereof within 5 years from the date of such extension.

(f) If a loan is granted for such development, and the prospective increase in value of the property by such development is taken into consideration in determining the amounts to be loaned, no part of the portion of the loan based upon such prospective increase shall be paid out by the Secretary until through such development the total value of the property has been so increased that the total amount paid out will remain within the limits set up in subsection (b) of this section.

(g) Every borrower who shall be granted a loan shall agree in the mortgage executed by him that if the whole or any portion of the loan shall be expended for purposes other than those specified in the application therefor, or if the borrower shall be in default at any time in respect to any covenant or condition of the mortgage, or any other covenant or condition, the whole of said loan shall, at the option of the Secretary, become due and payable.

(h) The Secretary shall require as a prerequisite for the approval of any loan or extension thereof, agreement by the borrower to adhere to such standards of forestry and woods practices and to maintain such forest protection measures as the Secretary deems satisfactory. The Secretary shall establish such standards for borrowers and a procedure for approving plans submitted by, or formulated for, borrowers or prospective borrowers for the management of their forest properties, and for making inspections to ascertain if such practices and plans are being followed.

(i) Every mortgage shall provide that in the event of the borrower assigning, selling, or otherwise transferring the forest land or any interest therein, or in the event of an involuntary transfer or sale, the successor or successors-in-interest shall agree to adhere to the standards of forestry and woods practices provided for in subsection (h) of this section and shall agree to comply with all of the obligations and conditions of the mortgage and upon failure of any such successor-in-interest to so agree, the Secretary may declare the amount unpaid on the loan immediately due and payable.

(j) In the event of the partial or total destruction of the timber on a tract subject to a loan under this section by any cause beyond the control of the borrower and not resulting from any act or negligence on his part, the Secretary may reduce the borrower's obligation not to exceed 50 percent of loan, giving due recognition to any recovery for such destruction that may be available to the borrower from insurance or other sources.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to make loans to the Secretary of Agriculture upon the request and approval of the Secretary of Agriculture in such amounts as the Secretary of Agriculture may from time to time deter-

mine to be necessary for making loans authorized in section 2 of this act. For the purpose of making loans pursuant to this section the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to use as a public-debt transaction the proceeds from the sale of any securities issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, and the purposes for which securities may be issued under that act are hereby extended to include such loans to the Secretary of Agriculture. Moneys received by the Secretary as payments by borrowers of principal and interest on loans made pursuant to section 2 of this act, and all moneys received from the resale of any property purchased or acquired by the Secretary under subsection (a) of section 4 of this act, shall be available to the Secretary of Agriculture for the repayment of loans made to him by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to this section. Repayments to the Secretary of the Treasury on such loans shall be treated as a public-debt transaction of the United States.

SEC. 4. For the purposes of this act the Secretary may—

(a) Bid for and purchase at any foreclosure or other sale, or otherwise acquire property pledged or mortgaged or conveyed to secure any loan or other indebtedness owing to the Secretary under this act; accept title to any property so purchased or acquired; operate or lease such property for such period as may be deemed necessary to protect the investment therein; and sell or otherwise dispose of such property.

(b) Perform such acts and prescribe such rules and regulations as he may deem proper to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the administration of this act.

#### URBAN PLANNING FELLOWSHIPS

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to authorize the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency to provide fellowships in public or private nonprofit institutions of higher education for the graduate training of qualified persons in urban planning and related fields.

This fellowship program is urgently needed as an integral part of the urban renewal program authorized under the National Housing Act. All major cities, and hundreds of smaller towns, counties, and State agencies are currently engaged in active city planning and housing programs. In all of these programs, there is an increasing need for highly skilled professional and technical personnel. It is estimated that from 300 to 400 new positions are being created each year in local government agencies alone. In every year since 1946, there have been several hundred vacant positions in cities throughout the country. In Baltimore, for example, the mayor's urban renewal study board reported 16 unfilled positions in the city planning staff, and recommended a doubling of the number of positions in order to permit the city to develop an adequate urban renewal program.

Despite this unprecedented demand, the public and private institutions of higher learning that offer graduate training in this field have been unable to expand rapidly enough to meet the needs of local communities. Twenty-



one institutions offer graduate degrees in city planning; 10 of these were established during the postwar period. Last year, the total number of graduates of these courses was only about 150.

The shortage of graduate students is clearly not a result of career opportunities, nor is it a result of low salaries. Many local governments offer higher salaries for well-trained people than do Federal or private agencies. The shortage stems in part from the relative newness of the profession, and in part from the lack of fellowship assistance to finance needy students.

My proposal would authorize a 3-year program at a cost of \$500,000 a year, which would permit the training of an additional 200 students a year. This would provide for an average award of between \$2,000 and \$2,500, which is typical of fellowship programs in the fields of public health, physics, chemistry, and other fields supported by the Federal Government. The program would be administered by the Housing and Home Finance Agency, which has facilities presently being used for graduate training of foreign students coming to the United States for study under various programs of technical assistance. Fellowships would be awarded on a merit basis to individual students who would be free to elect the school of their choice.

Last year, the Senate included a provision in its general housing bill (S. 3855, sec. 603) which would have provided for a program similar to the one I am proposing today. This program failed of enactment in the closing days of the session last year, despite the fact that it did not appear to be a controversial part of the bill. The Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, although he did not support the specific provision in last year's bill, testified to the urgent need for action to alleviate the acute shortage of trained personnel which is now a major impediment to housing, urban renewal, and many other programs of urban development.

**THE VICE PRESIDENT.** The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1230) to authorize the Housing and Home Finance Administrator to provide urban planning fellowships, introduced by Mr. SPARKMAN, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

#### AVIATION EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR CADET MEMBERS OF CIVIL AIR PATROL

**Mr. PURTELL.** Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to encourage aviation education and training for cadet members of the Civil Air Patrol. A companion bill, H. R. 3232, has been introduced in the House of Representatives. I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD excerpts from a letter which explain the purpose of the proposed legislation, which I have received from Col. Daniel F. Boone, secretary of the National Legislative Committee of the Civil Air Patrol.

**The VICE PRESIDENT.** The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the excerpts will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1233) to encourage aviation education and training for cadet members of the Civil Air Patrol, introduced by Mr. PURTELL, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

The excerpts presented by Mr. PURTELL are as follows:

#### PURPOSE OF THE LEGISLATION

The purpose of this legislation is to authorize the appropriation of public funds to assist the Civil Air Patrol in the fulfillment of the objectives set forth in section 2 (b) of the act of July 1, 1946, chapter 527 (36 U. S. C. 202 (b)), to provide aviation education and training for its cadet members.

Aviation has become a dynamic force for the welfare of the Nation which, though increasingly felt, is but partially understood by many people. Aviation's expanding role in the life and security, both of the Nation and of each individual, makes it essential that (a) a better understanding of aviation and its potential be developed among the general public, and (b) an adequate supply of personnel be assured to meet the ever-increasing demands created by aviation development. The President of the United States on May 26, 1954, approved the following statement of policy: "It is the United States policy to capture and hold the interest of the youth of America in aeronautics and the aeronautical sciences through a dynamic national program to stimulate active participation in all aspects of aviation."

The Civil Air Patrol is a nonprofit organization primarily dependent upon the volunteer services of its members. The financial support for its youth training program is derived from an annual \$3 per capita senior membership dues, an occasional small donation, and limited local fund raising activities; yet, it is the leading organization attempting to further a national civil air program by active conduct of aviation training for our youth on a nationwide basis.

The present Civil Air Patrol cadet program occupies a unique position in the instruction of the youth of the Nation. The resultant indoctrination points out the need for, and appreciation of, adequate air power and air preparedness. It offers, in addition, basic training for young men and women in performing the increasingly technical and specialized work peculiar to military, commercial and private flying and their related industries. The course of study and training for CAP cadets emphasizes and demonstrates that a solid foundation in mathematics and science subjects is essential to a successful career in aviation. This organization also encourages and fosters civil aviation in local communities throughout the United States and its Territories. Through these activities, CAP offers an incentive and stimulus for youth to further develop and improve our national status by their entering into and acquiring proficiency in the aeronautical and scientific skills.

The United States is the only Nation in the free world which alone has the potential national resources—industrial and technological capability and national income—necessary to insure that the aeronautical and scientific achievements of the Soviet bloc never become superior to those of the United States and its allies. Our friends and allies are depending upon the strength, support and leadership of the United States for their own freedom.

To insure that this leadership is maintained, there must be a continuing and increasing flow of youth into aeronautical,

technical and scientific training. The shortage of engineers, scientists and technicians in the United States is reflected in the help wanted advertisements of thousands of newspapers and magazines.

The number of our secondary schools offering complete basic and advanced courses in mathematics and science has declined.

College graduations in engineering and scientific fields have also declined. Education and training in the scientific and technical fields is now, and has been for many years, available to all who desired it, but experience has shown that the number motivated into taking this training was insufficient to produce enough technically trained men to meet our requirements.

A strong influence must be exerted on our youth to cause them to desire technical training. The program of youth training Civil Air Patrol is striving to conduct, with its limited resources, is potentially capable of arousing and stimulating extensive youth interest in aviation and allied scientific and engineering fields.

Two factors are limiting the scope of Civil Air Patrol's training and motivation program at the present time. First, the attractiveness of the present program, without flight training, has been insufficient to induce the maximum desirable number of youth to participate in the program. Second, the cost of an adequate and appropriate program is beyond CAP's capability to support without the aid provided for in this bill.

The Civil Air Patrol, an active nationwide organization, has in actual operation a program for the indoctrination of youth in aviation activities. This program emphasizes the need for technical and scientific training in aviation and related fields. The national benefits to be derived from the CAP cadet program are directly proportional to the scope of the training available and the number of youth induced to join and remain in the program until their training is completed.

Federal financial support will enable CAP to expand its present youth program to include flight instruction and additional technical training. The resulting increased attractiveness of the training program should greatly increase the number of highly motivated cadets entering into further training and employment in the aeronautical and related technical and scientific fields.

As you will remember, Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, former Chief, USAF, testified extensively in behalf of the compensation bill that became a public law last year. He is vitally interested in this proposed legislation to assist Civil Air Patrol's youth training program. Your consideration at your earliest possible convenience is respectfully requested.

#### DESIGNATION OF FEBRUARY 16 OF EACH YEAR AS LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

**Mr. BUSH.** Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a joint resolution authorizing and requesting the President of the United States to designate, by proclamation, February 16 of each year as Lithuanian Independence Day. I am joined in sponsorship of the joint resolution by my distinguished colleague from Connecticut [Mr. PURTELL].

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a letter I have received from the Connecticut Lithuanian Catholics, an organization representing Lithuanian church groups in my State, be printed in the RECORD following my remarks.

Mr. President, on Saturday, February 16, will occur the 39th anniversary of

the founding of the Republic of Lithuania, a nation now enslaved behind the Iron Curtain.

In the light of recent events in Eastern Europe, the fate of Lithuania takes on a new significance. Last fall, the people of the free world were horrified by the brutal suppression of the Hungarian people by the Soviet Union. It came as a grim reminder to the free peoples of Soviet brutality, and it taught the free world a new lesson, just as the destruction of Lithuanian independence in 1940 has long been a tragic lesson in Soviet treachery.

In the long and honorable history of Lithuania there have been many chapters which tell of courageous resistance to oppression, and of fighting for freedom. I am confident that that spirit still lives in the Lithuanian people, and I know that their aspirations for freedom have the full sympathy of the people of America.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the letter will be printed in the RECORD.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 55) authorizing the President to issue a proclamation designating February 16 of each year as Lithuanian Independence Day, introduced by Mr. BUSH (for himself and Mr. PURTELL), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The letter presented by Mr. BUSH is as follows:

CONNECTICUT LITHUANIAN CATHOLICS,  
February 4, 1957.

The Honorable PRESCOTT BUSH,  
The United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The 39th anniversary of Lithuanian Independence Day will be celebrated on February 16, 1957. In commemoration of this the Connecticut Lithuanian Catholics respectfully request the Senator to submit a formal resolution for insertion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD recognizing this observance and that same be released for the press and radio news bureaus.

On this day the Lithuanian people throughout the world pay tribute to the memory of a free Lithuania and offer their prayers for its citizens who have undergone violent brutality in their efforts to retain their dignity as a people and a democratic nation.

The spirit of freedom remains alive in Lithuania, and we Americans of Lithuanian descent continue the battle for the freedom of our homeland so that one day its people may again regain the liberty which is their rightful heritage and enjoy the happiness they once had as a free and independent nation.

We extend our sincere appreciation for your assistance in this regard.

Respectfully,

Rev. FRANCIS J. PRANCKUS,  
Spiritual Adviser.  
WM. V. TARAGOVICH,  
President.  
ANNE W. GECEVICH,  
Secretary.

#### CONTINUED USE OF HORSE-DRAWN CAISSON FOR MILITARY FUNERALS

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a joint resolution to authorize the

continued use of the horse-drawn caisson in military funerals at Arlington National Cemetery.

The joint resolution provides for retention of the horse-drawn caisson in military funerals at Arlington Cemetery. I suppose it is true that a motorized hearse could be obtained for less than is required for the horse-drawn caisson. However, the use of horses is such a time-honored tradition, having been continued for more than 100 years, that I believe it should be continued in tribute to our honored dead.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 56) to authorize the continued use of the horse-drawn caisson in military funerals at Arlington National Cemetery, introduced by Mr. CASE of South Dakota, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

#### PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF FEBRUARY 3 AS CHAPLAINS' DAY

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President, last month both Houses of Congress agreed to a resolution to set aside a special day this year to honor the four Army chaplains who gave their lives when the U. S. S. *Dorchester* was sunk by enemy action off the coast of Greenland on February 3, 1943.

The day designated for the commemoration was the 14th anniversary of the great tragedy—Sunday, February 3.

Since the sacrifice made by those four chaplains, who were of different religious faiths, has become another great symbol of the strength we can find in the recognition of the brotherhood of man, I feel that the entire Nation should set aside a Chaplains' Day each year to commemorate their heroism.

I, therefore, submit a resolution to designate the first Sunday of each February as a special day of observance to honor the chaplains who went down with the *Dorchester*, and I ask that a copy of my resolution be printed in the RECORD immediately after my remarks. I also ask unanimous consent that a resolution which has already been adopted by the delegates at the 1956 Grand Aerie convention of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, as well as by Cumberland Aerie, No. 245, Fraternal Order of Eagles, be printed following the measure I am introducing.

I am indebted to Ira M. Boyer, Herman L. Myers, and George J. Mengele for their kindness in letting me know of the highly commendable action taken by the members of their groups. Mr. Boyer is worthy president and Mr. Myers is secretary of the Cumberland Aerie, and Mr. Mengele is a member of the legislative committee, State Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the joint resolution and resolution will be printed in the RECORD.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 57) authorizing the President to issue a proclamation designating the first Sunday of

February of each year as Chaplains' Day, introduced by Mr. BEALL, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The resolution presented by Mr. BEALL is as follows:

Whereas on February 3, 1943, the U. S. S. *Dorchester* was sunk in the North Atlantic, during World War II, with the loss of more than 600 Americans, including 4 chaplains of 3 great religious faiths; George L. Fox, Protestant; John P. Washington, Catholic; Alexander L. Goode, Jewish rabbi; and Clark V. Poling, Protestant minister; and

Whereas these four chaplains gave up their lives that others might live, going down together on the deck of the U. S. S. *Dorchester*, to give to the world for all time a dramatic example of human brotherhood, courage, and selflessness, and an inspiring demonstration of interfaith unity and understanding; and

Whereas in order that the meaning and significance of their heroic deed may be perpetuated each year, memorializing not only the supreme sacrifice of the four chaplains, but the supreme sacrifice of all chaplains who gave up their lives for others, inspiring all Americans by their example of faith and courage: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we urge the Congress of the United States to set aside the first Sunday in February each year, as Chaplains' Day, and that the day be devoted to the dedicated memory of the four chaplains of the U. S. S. *Dorchester* and all chaplains who gave their lives for our country.

#### PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION, RELATING TO APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS], I introduce, for appropriate reference, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to appropriations. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an explanation, prepared by me, of the joint resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the explanation will be printed in the RECORD.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 58) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to appropriations, introduced by Mr. BYRD (for himself and Mr. WILLIAMS), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The explanation presented by Mr. BYRD is as follows:

#### STATEMENT BY SENATOR BYRD

Federal expenditures for domestic-civilian programs have been increased more than 45 percent since fiscal year 1954. The need for vetoing some of these programs is obvious.

I am hopeful that the Congress will veto some of the domestic-civilian expenditures proposed by the President in the budget for fiscal year 1958, beginning next July 1.

In order that the President may have an opportunity to veto increased spending added by Congress, Senator JOHN J. WILLIAMS, of Delaware, and I today are introducing a resolution for a constitutional amendment giving the President the power of item veto.



The spending record since fiscal year 1954, including the President's new budget estimates for the coming fiscal year, follows:

[In billions of dollars]

	Fiscal years				
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Domestic-civilian:					
Veterans services and benefits	4.3	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.0
Labor and welfare	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.5
Agriculture	2.6	4.4	4.9	4.7	5.0
National resources	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.5
Commerce and housing	.8	1.5	2.0	2.3	1.7
General Government	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.5
Interest	6.5	6.4	6.8	7.3	7.4
Contingencies				.2	.4
Budget total, domestic-civilian	19.3	21.8	24.1	25.6	26.0
Transferred to so-called trust accounts:					
Highways				1.2	1.8
FNMA			.1	.3	.7
Total, domestic-civilian, including highways and FNMA	19.3	21.8	24.2	27.1	28.5
National security:					
Military functions	40.3	35.5	35.8	36.0	38.0
Stockpiling and DPA	1.0	.9	.6	.4	.4
Atomic energy	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.3
Total, national defense	43.2	38.3	38.0	38.4	40.7
Foreign aid:					
Military	3.6	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.6
Economic	1.5	2.0	1.6	2.1	2.1
Total, foreign aid	5.1	4.3	4.2	4.7	4.7
International affairs	.2	.2	.2	.3	.4
Budget grand total <sup>2</sup>	67.8	64.6	66.5	68.9	71.8

<sup>1</sup> This figure would be \$0.7 billion higher if the budget request for increased postal rates should not be enacted.

<sup>2</sup> Grand totals exclude highway trust fund expenditures for fiscal years 1957 and 1958 and FNMA trust fund expenditures for fiscal years 1956, 1957, and 1958. (Figures rounded; may not add to totals.)

With this sort of Federal spending in view, I sincerely hope a constitutional amendment allowing the President to exercise item veto may be submitted to the States for their ratification.

Forty State governors now have item veto authority. From my own experience I know the authority can be used effectively and constructively.

## URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957—NOTICE OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULE

Mr. HAYDEN submitted the following notices in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 4249) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely:

Page 8, after line 6, insert:

"CHAPTER V—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

"DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

"Construction, general

"That portion of title III of the act of July 2, 1956 (Public Law 641, 84th Cong., 70 Stat. 474, 480), that pertains to the purchase of lands and improvements in the Buford-Trenton Irrigation District in lieu of protecting said Buford-Trenton Irrigation District in connection with development, construction, and operation of the Garrison Dam and

Reservoir project on the Missouri River, is amended to read as follows:

"That in lieu of protecting the East Bottom of Buford-Trenton Irrigation District, the sum of \$1,621,791 of the funds herein or hereafter appropriated for the Garrison Dam and Reservoir project on the Missouri River shall be available for the purchase of lands and improvements in and contiguous to the Buford-Trenton Irrigation District, exclusive of tracts Nos. H. H. 3170 and H. H. 3168, and not to exceed \$2 million shall be available to the Corps of Engineers for protection of the intake structure of the pumping plant in Zero Bottom and for the construction of bank protection to prevent erosion in the Missouri River adjacent to the Buford-Trenton irrigation project. The substitution of land acquisition for protection shall be made and the Secretary of the Army shall acquire such land and improvements if all of the landowners, except Lester G. Larson, the heirs of Louis Morin, Jr., and the heirs of A. Desjarlais, on or before June 30, 1957, have offered to sell their property on the terms agreeable to said landowners, and within the amount provided for such land acquisition: *Provided*, That the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, is authorized to acquire by condemnation proceedings, in the appropriate United States district court, tract 208C of the Buford-Trenton project, Williams County, N. Dak., according to the recorded plat thereof which tract is owned by Lester G. Larson, the public domain allotment of A. Desjarlais, now deceased, described as Government lots 5 and 8 in section 19 and Government lot 1 in section 30, township 153 north of range 102 west of the fifth principal meridian, North Dakota, and the public domain allotment of Louis Morin, Jr., now deceased, described as the west half southwest quarter, section 16, and the north half southeast quarter, section 17, township 153 north, range 102 west, fifth principal meridian, North Dakota, in connection with the construction and operation of the Garrison Dam and Reservoir: *Provided further*, That in the event land acquisition is undertaken in lieu of protection of the East Bottom, that in recognition of the increased per acre annual operation and maintenance cost of the remaining lands in the Buford-Trenton Irrigation District, the construction charge obligation assignable to the remaining lands of said district pursuant to the act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 119), as amended, and the proposed contract between the United States and Buford-Trenton Irrigation District, approved as to form February 23, 1955, shall be nonreimbursable, and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to enter into a contract with the Buford-Trenton Irrigation District to transfer operation and maintenance responsibility for project works constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation for the benefit of the Buford-Trenton Irrigation District to such district."

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 4249) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely:

Page 7, line 23, after "1958" insert: "*Provided*, That the limitation in section 2 (a) of the Domestic Tungsten, Asbestos, Fluorspar, and Columbian-Tantalum Production and Purchase Act of 1956, on the acceptance of offers for delivery of ores under said Act in any one calendar month, shall not apply to offers made between December 1, 1956, and the end of the month preceding the date of enactment of this Act, and the quantity of such offers which may be accepted shall be on a cumulative basis."

Mr. HAYDEN also submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by him, to House bill 4249, making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendments referred to, see the foregoing notices.)

Mr. POTTER submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 4249) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely:

On page 6, after line 10, insert a new chapter (with consequent renumbering of succeeding chapters), as follows:

"CHAPTER III.—AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

"CONSTRUCTION OF MEMORIALS AND CEMETERIES

"To the extent that the Commission may find necessary or desirable, the appropriation granted under this head in the General Government Matters Appropriation Act, 1957, shall be available for the purposes of the act of April 2, 1956 (70 Stat. 84)."

Mr. POTTER also submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to House bill 4249, making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

## ENFORCEMENT OF STATE STATUTES PRESCRIBING CRIMINAL PENALTIES FOR SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES—ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILL

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the names of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. POTTER], and the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] may be added as cosponsors to the bill (S. 654) to amend title 18, United States Code, to authorize the enforcement of State statutes prescribing criminal penalties for subversive activities, introduced by me on behalf of myself and other Senators on January 17, 1957.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## TRAINING OF NATIONAL GUARD—ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF BILL

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the name of the distinguished senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN], a very distinguished military commander, and formerly the head of the Pennsylvania National Guard, may be added to the names of the sponsors of Senate bill 1017, previously introduced by me. The bill would authorize two

training periods for the National Guard to accomplish the 6 months' training program.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ADDITIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY COVERAGE — ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF BILL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the name of my distinguished colleague, the senior Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] may be added as a cosponsor on the bill (S. 1138) to permit coverage under social security of service performed by an individual in the employ of his son, daughter, or spouse, and service performed by a child under the age of 21 in the employ of his father or mother, the next time the bill is printed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### PROPOSED NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM—ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILL

Under authority of the order of the Senate of February 11, 1957,

The names of Mr. LAUSCHE, Mr. JACKSON, and Mr. MAGNUSON were added as additional cosponsors of the bill (S. 1176) to establish on public lands of the United States a National Wilderness Preservation System for the permanent good of the whole people, to provide for the protection and administration of the areas within this System by existing Federal agencies and for the gathering and dissemination of information to increase the knowledge and appreciation of wilderness for its appropriate use and enjoyment by the people, to establish a National Wilderness Preservation Council, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. HUMPHREY (for himself, Mr. NEUBERGER, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. MORSE, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. WILEY, and Mr. CLARK) on February 11, 1957.

#### SELF-DETERMINATION FOR PEOPLE OF CYPRUS—ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF RESOLUTION

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the names of my colleagues the junior Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. POTTER], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], and the Senator from Colorado [Mr. CARROLL] may be added as cosponsors to the resolution (S. Res. 81) favoring self-determination for the people of Cyprus, submitted by me on January 30, 1957.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### PRINTING OF REVIEW OF REPORT ON LOWER MISSISSIPPI RIVER (S. DOC. NO. 26)

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I present a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated September 28, 1956, together with accompany-

ing papers and an illustration, on a review of report on the lower Mississippi River—area enclosed by White River backwater levee system, Arkansas, requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, United States Senate, adopted September 23, 1949. I ask unanimous consent that the report be printed as a Senate document, with illustration, and referred to the Committee on Public Works.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE RECORD

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

By Mr. KNOWLAND:

Address entitled "The United States and the United Nations," delivered by him at Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., on February 11, 1957.

By Mr. MUNDT:

Lincoln Day address entitled "Republicanism As I See It," delivered by him in California on February 11, 1957.

By Mr. RUSSELL:

Address delivered by Senator TALMADGE before joint session of Georgia General Assembly, on February 11, 1957.

By Mr. WILEY:

Statement prepared by him, entitled "Milwaukee Celebrates National Crime Prevention Week," together with two articles from the Milwaukee Journal of February 10, 1957, dealing with the celebration of National Crime Prevention Week in Milwaukee.

By Mr. CASE of South Dakota:

Lincoln's Birthday address delivered by the Secretary of Agriculture at Pierre, S. Dak.

By Mr. CARLSON:

Program and transcript of proceedings at fifth annual dedicatory prayer breakfast held at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., on February 7, 1957.

#### NOTICE CONCERNING CERTAIN NOMINATION BEFORE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, the following nomination has been referred to and is now pending before the Committee on the Judiciary:

D. Malcolm Anderson, Jr., of Pennsylvania, to be United States attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania for a term of 4 years, vice John W. McIlvaine, resigned.

On behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary notice is hereby given to all persons interested in this nomination to file with the committee, in writing, on or before Friday, February 22, 1957, any representations or objections they may wish to present concerning the above nomination, with a further statement whether it is their intention to appear at any hearing which may be scheduled.

#### NOTICE OF CONSIDERATION OF NOMINATIONS BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, I desire to announce that the Senate received today a list of 103 nomina-

tions covering appointments of Foreign Service officers of various classes. The list appears elsewhere in the Senate proceedings of today.

Notice is given that these nominations will be eligible for consideration by the Committee on Foreign Relations at the expiration of 6 days, in accordance with the committee rule.

#### THE NEW FEDERAL BANKING CODE

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, the Commerce Clearing House, Inc., in its Federal Banking Law Reports has published a pamphlet entitled "New Federal Banking Code Explained." It is an explanatory analysis of the committee print bill entitled the "Financial Institutions Act of 1957," now pending before the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The publication is an excellent, well organized document, and will be of great assistance to the committee in its consideration of the bill introduced by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON].

I ask unanimous consent that there be printed at this point in the RECORD an excerpt from the publication, entitled "Highlights of the New Code." I believe the information contained in this portion will be helpful to the Senate.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF THE NEW CODE

##### 1. First legislative steps begin

Banking and financial interests throughout the country are currently engaged in a careful study of a 253-page proposal to amend and revise the Federal laws governing banks, savings and loan associations, and credit unions.

The document in question is the Committee Print of a measure now under consideration by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. It was submitted to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee by a subcommittee early in January. Full public hearings are scheduled to begin January 28, 1957. All persons desiring to appear and testify at the hearings should notify Mr. J. H. Yingling, chief clerk, Senate Banking and Currency Committee, 303 Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C., telephone National 8-3120, extension 865, before the close of business on Monday, January 21, 1957. After the hearings conclude, a bill will be introduced in Congress.

##### 2. The code and its purpose

Seven basic financial statutes are amended and revised in the proposed code which is entitled the "Financial Institutions Act of 1957." The statutes included in full text are the National Bank Act, the Federal Reserve Act, the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, the Federal Savings and Loan Association Act, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation Act, and the Federal Credit Union Act. Suggestions are incorporated from the Federal agencies concerned, various financial groups, a 27-man advisory committee, and many individuals.

The proposals are designed to make the Federal financial laws more workable and understandable by eliminating obsolete provisions, to add new authority where needed so that financial institutions may more effectively meet the present day needs of the communities in which they do business, and to realign supervisory authority along more logical lines. The many changes and new provisions in this measure are comparable



in impact and importance to the wholesale revision of the Federal tax structure in the 1954 Internal Revenue Code.

This book presents a detailed explanation of this proposed legislation to acquaint those interested with the scope and content of these sweeping changes. Copies of the Committee Print are available from the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

#### NATIONAL BANK ACT

### 3. Consumer installment, dairy cattle, and frozen food paper

Today's record volume of consumer installment paper has increased correspondingly the needs of sellers and dealers for an expanding market for their paper. National banks are authorized to acquire such paper from one dealer or seller in amounts up to 25 percent of their capital and surplus if such paper carries the full recourse endorsement or unconditional guaranty of the seller or dealer (par. 135).

An obstacle to the convenient financing of the sale of dairy cattle is removed by an express authority for a national bank to acquire obligations of dealers in dairy cattle arising out of the sale of dairy cattle, in an amount not exceeding 25 percent of the bank's capital and surplus in the case of any one dealer. This paper must also carry the full recourse endorsement of unconditional guaranty of the seller as in the case of consumer installment paper (par. 135).

Frozen-food loans are also included within the 25-percent limit applicable to loans to one borrower. Recent developments by frozen-food processors in freezing and storing foods has made unrealistic the present restriction that the security for loans against marketable staples must be non-perishable. The new loan authority requires that refrigerated foods must be insured and that these loans may not run for more than 6 months (par. 135).

### 4. Financing industrial and commercial construction

To facilitate the financing of new plant and commercial construction, national banks are given authority to make 18-month loans where there is a binding agreement by a financially responsible lender to advance the full amount of the bank's loan upon the completion of the buildings. The total of such loans, including residential and farm construction loans, may not exceed 100 percent of the capital and surplus. These construction loans are classed as ordinary commercial loans rather than as real-estate loans (par. 137).

### 5. Financing public building construction

Financing aid in the construction of public buildings by the General Services Administration and the Post Office Department is given through a new authority for national banks to make loans for such construction on the security of purchase agreements. These loans are placed outside the limits established for real-estate loans (par. 137).

#### 6. Leasehold loans

Unrealistic provisions in the existing law restricting leasehold loans by national banks to leases having a renewable term of 99 years or more or a term of 50 years beyond the loan's inception date have been replaced by the more lenient requirement that all leasehold loans must involve a lease running at least 10 years beyond the maturity date of the loan (par. 137).

#### 7. Working capital loans

Loans to supply needed working capital for established manufacturing and industrial concerns may be made without regard to the limits set for real-estate loans, even though the national bank holds a mortgage on the real estate as an added precaution. As long as the bank looks primarily to the operations of the borrower for repayment, rather than to the mortgage security, the working capital

loan will be considered as an ordinary commercial loan (par. 137).

#### 8. Total limits for real-estate loans

The total amount which a national bank may lend on real estate is liberalized by adding to the present two alternatives for computing this maximum a limitation based upon demand deposits. Thus, the proposed National Bank Act would fix the total at (1) the amount of capital and surplus, (2) 60 percent of the time and savings deposits, or (3) 20 percent of the demand deposits, whichever is the greatest. The new basis of demand deposits is intended to aid national banks in communities where competition for savings deposits is such that they have difficulty in acquiring such deposits in amounts sufficient to enable them to meet the normal demand of their customers for real-estate financing. The present criteria of capital and surplus and 60 percent of time and savings deposits is considered unnecessarily restrictive in the case of banks having a relatively low proportion of time and savings deposits (par. 137).

#### 9. Investments in bank buildings

Higher investments by national banks in their premises are permitted by substituting for the present maximum of 100 percent of the bank's capital the limitation that such investments may not exceed 100 percent of the bank's capital or 50 percent of its capital and surplus, whichever is greater. Under the present act, a bank with a large surplus in relation to its capital suffers in contrast to a bank of the same general size maintaining a large capital in relation to its surplus (par. 144).

#### 10. Purchases of bank stocks

The absorption by a national bank of another bank is made easier by new authority for the national bank to acquire the stock of such other bank for a period of not more than 90 days as a step in the takeover process. The present statutory prohibition against a bank's purchasing corporate stocks is absolute and banks have been deprived of this convenient means of effecting otherwise unobjectionable absorptions (par. 133).

#### 11. Total bank indebtedness

The debt limit of a national bank is increased to 100 percent of its capital and surplus. The present limit of 100 percent of capital less losses on debts unnecessarily restricts banks in borrowing from other banks in the normal course of correspondent banking and in connection with the maintenance of required Federal Reserve balances (par. 138).

#### 12. Stock option plans for employees

National banks are given authority to compete more effectively in today's labor market under a new authority to issue stock options to their employees or to employees of their subsidiaries, and to issue and sell shares of their capital stock without first offering them for sale to the stockholders. There is no present statutory authority by which national banks are permitted to establish stock option programs which are generally recognized as a major solution to the problem of developing and maintaining high-grade personnel in business and industry (par. 132).

#### 13. Preferred stock, note, and debenture issues

Greater access to the capital market for needed bank funds is afforded by express authority to issue preferred stock of one or more classes, capital notes, and debentures. Under the present law national banks may issue preferred stock only in the event of an emergency and they have no authority to issue capital notes or debentures. This restriction, which compels reliance on common capital, is considered unreasonable in view of the fact that other types of securities issues may offer a better and more feasible means of acquiring additional capital (pars. 121, 122).

#### 14. Reports to the Comptroller

A new approach to reporting by national banks takes advantage of the development in recent years in sampling techniques. Furthermore, the proposed law recognizes the fact that there is no need for all banks to report the same information, regardless of size. Accordingly, the Comptroller is authorized to require reports of condition and dividends on a sample basis or from a selected list of national banks without requiring such reports from all banks. He is also permitted to prescribe different forms of such reports and make different requirements as to their publication for different banks according to their location, size, or other reasonable classification. The time within which reports must be submitted to the Comptroller after a call has been issued has been increased from 5 to 10 days, and a burdensome requirement of attestation of national bank reports by 3 directors has been omitted (par. 153).

#### 15. Large stock transactions to be reported

Any single transaction involving the purchase or sale of 10 percent of a national bank's stock will have to be reported immediately to the Comptroller by the president or cashier. This is similar to the present requirement under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, calling for reports to the Securities and Exchange Commission of transactions in securities registered on national securities exchanges by beneficial owners who are defined as owners of 10 percent or more of the corporation's securities (par. 124).

#### 16. Insurance agency and real estate brokerage powers

If State law authorizes State banks to act as insurance agents or real estate brokers, national banks are given co-extensive authority, and the present limitations, restricting a national bank's exercise of these activities to towns having a population of not more than 5,000 are inapplicable in such States. Furthermore, if a national bank has been lawfully acting as agent or broker in a town with a population of not more than 5,000, the authority to so act is not terminated if the population subsequently expands beyond 5,000 (par. 146).

#### 17. Ban on State licensing

No State may examine or license national banks in the exercise of authority given them by Federal law. This prohibition extends to all political subdivisions of the State. The prohibition is directed at legislation in various States requiring national banks to be licensed in order to qualify as licensed lenders (par. 152).

#### 18. Gifts to schools and community projects

Power to participate more actively in community affairs is given. Charitable gifts to nonprofit educational institutions and civic improvement organizations are new categories named as beneficiaries of national bank contributions (par. 132).

#### 19. Branches after merger

A national bank which continues after a merger or consolidation may keep the branches which it operated prior to such reorganization without obtaining new approval by the Comptroller. This is designed to eliminate unnecessary paperwork both by banks and the Comptroller (par. 140).

#### 20. School savings plans

Participation in school thrift or savings plans by national banks is authorized by the proposed act. Acceptance of school children's savings by a bank employee at the school, if located in the bank's trade area and within the State, is not to be considered branch banking (par. 140).

#### 21. Cumulative voting

Mandatory cumulative voting for directors is ended. However, if stockholders so provide in their articles of association, this

method of concentrating voting power is still permitted. This is intended to promote a higher degree of unity in the directorate and in the official staffs of national banks (par. 127).

Election days sometimes fall on legal holidays. A new authority to meet on the next day simplifies the mechanics of holding the election (par. 127).

#### FEDERAL RESERVE ACT

##### 22. Federal Reserve bank directors

Both the term of office and the requirements as to a director's residence have been changed. All three classes (Classes A, B, and C) of directors are restricted to serving for two consecutive terms and there can be no third term until a three-year period has elapsed. A chairman of the board is permitted to serve three consecutive terms (par. 217).

There is no limitation under existing law as to where Class A or Class B directors, who are elected by the member banks in the Federal Reserve district, and Class C directors, who are appointed by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, are presently required to have been a resident of the district for two years. The new Code requires all three classes of directors to be residents of the district or reside within a 50-mile radius of the Federal Reserve Bank on the board of which they are serving. Each director must terminate his directorship when he ceases to meet these residence requirements (par. 217).

##### 23. Reporting requirements

As in the case of national banks, reporting requirements are simplified for state member banks. The Board of Governors may prescribe different forms for reports of condition and earnings and dividends for various groups of State member banks, such as reserve city banks and country banks, or large and small banks. Reports may be required on a sample basis rather than from every bank on every call, and the publication of reports may be waived (par. 223).

##### 24. Reports of large stock transactions

Immediately following any single transaction involving the purchase or sale of 10 percent or more of the bank's outstanding shares, the president or cashier must report such transaction to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (par. 223).

##### 25. Purchases of bank stock

State member banks are given authority coextensive with the new permission given to national banks to acquire stock in another bank for a period of not more than 90 days as a step in the absorption of such other bank (par. 223).

##### 26. Investments in bank buildings

Increased investments by State member banks in their premises is authorized. Amounts up to 100 percent of their capital or 50 percent of their capital and surplus, whichever is greater, are permitted (par. 223).

##### 27. Loans to bank officers

A more realistic ceiling of \$5,000 is placed on loans which a member bank may make to an individual executive officer. The present maximum is \$2,500. A further change is a liberalizing of the reporting requirements for officers' indebtedness to their banks (par. 228).

#### FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE ACT

##### 28. Management of FDIC

The form of organization of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation is changed by the establishment of the position of Administrator to replace the board of directors. This abolishes the present Board of 3, consisting of 2 appointed by the President, and the Comptroller, ex officio. To serve in an advisory capacity to the Administrator is an

Advisory Board consisting of the Comptroller, the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board or his designee, and 1 of the State bank supervisors (pars. 302, 306, 307, 342).

##### 29. Bank mergers

The act provides for the approval of all bank mergers involving insured banks (heretofore only mergers which reduced capital required FDIC approval) by the Comptroller if the resulting bank is a national bank, by the Board of Governors if the resulting bank is a State member bank, or by the FDIC if the resulting institution is a nonmember insured bank (par. 323).

##### 30. Payment of interest

The language of the Federal Reserve Act prohibiting the payment of interest on demand deposits has been incorporated in the act. There is a conflict in ruling between the Board of Governors for member banks and the FDIC for nonmember insured banks on whether the absorption of exchange is the payment of interest on demand deposits and hence prohibited by law. This resolves the conflict and establishes a uniform interpretation in accord with the present ruling of the Board of Governors which prohibits the absorption of exchange as constituting the unlawful payment of interest on demand deposits (par. 326).

##### 31. Shareholders' list

The president and cashier of every insured bank must keep at all times a full and correct list of the names and residences of all the shareholders in the bank, and the number of shares held by each, in the office where its business is transacted. In addition, the Administrator must be notified immediately of any single transaction involving the purchase or sale of 10 percent or more of the outstanding shares of the bank (par. 327).

##### 32. Termination of insured status

Provisions on the termination of insurance of insured banks for unsafe and unsound practices have been strengthened. A change in the wording of the statute enables the Corporation to terminate insured status if an unsafe practice is "engaged in" as compared with being "continued" (par. 329).

##### 33. Payment to depositors of closed insured bank

In all cases where an insured bank is closed without adequate provision being made for the payment of its depositors, the Corporation has immediate authority to discharge its insurance obligation, and, upon payment, the Corporation is subrogated to the rights of such depositors to the extent of the payment. This new provision strengthens the position of the Corporation when this situation arises (par. 330).

#### FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK ACT

##### 34. Management policy standards

The Federal Home Loan Bank Board is given express authority to set up standards of sound management and home financing policies, nonconformance with which may deprive a nonmember of the right to obtain advances from a Federal home loan bank or result in the loss of membership in a Federal home loan bank (par. 407).

##### 35. Advertising by uninsured members

No uninsured member of a Federal home loan bank may lawfully advertise, off the premises on which is situated its main office or any branch office, that it is a member of a Federal home loan bank or is otherwise associated with the Federal Home Loan Bank System, unless such advertising is expressly authorized by regulations of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board (par. 404).

#### FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION ACT

##### 36. Interest rates

Interest rate limitations on Federal savings and loan associations are revised to clarify

the extent to which interest rates and charges by Federal savings and loan associations are, on the one hand, governed by State or local law, or are, on the other hand, governed by Federal law and regulations of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. Rates are limited to such rates as are allowed by applicable law to other lenders, or such other or higher rates or charges as are allowed by applicable law to any class of other similar local mutual thrift and home-financing institutions, or as are allowed by regulations of the Board (par. 504).

##### 37. Branches

Branches of Federal savings and loan associations located outside of the State in which the home office is located are prohibited. However, branches in operation when the code becomes effective may be retained (par. 506).

##### 38. Dealings with officers and employees

A ceiling of \$15,000 is placed on the amount which an association may lend to an executive officer for home mortgage purposes. No Federal savings and loan association is permitted to pay a greater rate of return to directors, officers, employees, or attorneys than is paid to other holders of similar accounts (par. 507).

#### FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION ACT

##### 39. Scope of amendments

Among the more important changes proposed in the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation Act are those relating to mergers or consolidations of insured associations, the payment of insurance premiums after a merger or consolidation, and the regulation of holding companies controlling savings and loan associations.

New provisions require the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation's approval of mergers or consolidations of insured associations which supply needed authority lacking in the present law. The Corporation is given broader authority to reject applications for insurance as in the case of institutions whose home-financing policies are considered unsound (par. 604). The double payment of premiums would be eliminated in situations where, following a merger of savings and loan associations, the surviving institution's new premium year begins shortly after it has paid the premium due (par. 605). Holding companies in the savings and loan industry are restricted by new provisions which make it unlawful for such company to control more than one insured institution or to acquire more than 10 percent of the stock with power to vote of more than one insured institution. Willful violations of these provisions could result in a fine of \$10,000 (par. 609).

#### FEDERAL CREDIT UNION ACT

##### 40. Scope of amendments

Among the more important changes in the Federal Credit Union Act are those relating to annual audits, salaries, and loan limits. Annual audits by independent individuals or firms are required of all Federal credit unions with assets of \$50,000 or more. Smaller credit unions will be subject to annual audits made by the Bureau of Federal credit unions. Another new provision allows compensation for the treasurer only, instead of for such officers as may be entitled to compensation under the credit unions' bylaws. Specific authority is given to the Director of the Bureau to impose maximum loan limits by regulation. This supersedes the present limit of 10 percent of the credit union's capital and surplus. The unsecured loan limit is raised from \$400 to \$500 (par. 701).



# IMPORTANCE OF GREATER MULTILATERAL TRADE—IMPORTATION OF WATCHES

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I believe it is generally recognized that one of the basic elements in establishing a true and lasting peace is the encouragement of greater multilateral trade among the free nations. Many significant and encouraging developments in this direction have recently been taking place in Europe—particularly, the acceptance of the so-called common market. In view of this trend, it is most distressing to find that, despite President Eisenhower's general statements in support of expanded international trade, the Republican administration has frequently taken specific actions which greatly hamper efforts by foreign countries to sell their products within the United States.

Perhaps the best reflection of the wide divergence between America's promises and its performance under the present administration is seen in the watch-importing industry. In addition to invoking a 50-percent increase in duties in 1954, the administration has engaged in a series of actions and threats of actions aimed at curtailing the importation of Swiss watch movements into this country. Only 2 weeks ago, we witnessed the latest of these harassments when the Treasury Department drastically revised a long-standing customs regulation on watch adjustments which will have the effect of increasing duties and placing considerable hardship on watch importers and their foreign suppliers.

One excuse which the administration has employed in an attempt to justify some of these actions has been a claim that the domestic watch manufacturing industry is essential to national security. As many Members of the Senate will remember, the Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy, of which I am a member, conducted an exhaustive study last session concerning the impact of so-called defense essentiality claims on our foreign-trade policy. The subcommittee, which used the experience of the watch industry as a case study, issued a report which I believe is worthy of the thoughtful attention of Members of the Senate.

One of the most important conclusions of the subcommittee was that:

Protection of the watch industry by trade restrictions in the name of defense is unwarranted because first, it will not be effective in preserving the domestic industry, and second, it represents an undue burden on other industries, as well as consumers. The burden on other industries and on the trade of the free world will detract from national security.

The Office of Defense Mobilization is now reexamining its earlier conclusion that the domestic watch manufacturers are essential and should be preserved through Government intervention—a position which, strangely enough, was accepted by the administration in 1954 in the face of a directly contrary conclusion reached by the Defense Department. In connection with this current reexamination, I have seen two reports

in the press which I believe will be of interest to the Members of the Senate.

The first is an excellent editorial carried in the Toledo Blade, on January 19, 1957. It contains the timely warning that:

The "defense" gimmick is a tempting device for all manner of thwarted protectionists. President Eisenhower, who has been somewhat fickle in support of the liberal trade policy he advocates, will have to be on guard to prevent its use to "stop the clocks" of other competitors than the Swiss.

The second article which I should like to recommend is a very enlightening study entitled "Does Protectionism Really Protect Us," written by Douglas Cater in the Reporter magazine for January 10, 1957. It underscores the peculiar logic that led to the earlier ODM finding that the watch industry is essential to national security, and emphasizes the vital importance of using great care in the present ODM proceedings if we are to avoid establishing an unfortunate precedent which may undermine our foreign economic policy.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the Toledo Blade editorial and Mr. Cater's article printed in the Record following my remarks.

There being no objection, the editorial and article were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Toledo Blade of January 19, 1957]

## STOPPING THE SWISS CLOCK

Less than 3 years after President Eisenhower granted a 50-percent increase in the tariff on jeweled watches the domestic watch industry is back crying for still more protection from the ingenious Swiss. Once again the contention is that this is necessary to preserve United States horological skills in the interests of national security.

Even granting that some type of preferential treatment is essential to maintain watchmaking skills in this country—a highly debatable point—the question remains whether tariffs or import quotas are a proper mechanism to achieve this.

The plain truth is that the Swiss excel in the manufacture of timepieces and only the most punitive restrictions can prevent them from competing successfully on the American market.

They not only reduced the impact of the 1954 increase in the duty on jeweled watches by shipping in watches to which jewels were added here, but they made inroads in the field of inexpensive nonjeweled watches dominated by American manufacturers. Now not only American makers of jeweled watches but also pin-lever watch and clock makers have joined in the cry for further protection.

But isn't the Swiss competitive spirit and enterprise just what the United States is always extolling? Aren't we always stressing the need for friendly nations to be allowed to earn their way on the world market by exercising their special skills?

If the American watchmaking industry can't compete with the Swiss and has to be supported by artificial means in the name of defense, then wouldn't it be preferable to use some other form of subsidy besides tariff or quotas? Certainly the use of the latter device in this connection is not only an injury to a small and admirably industrious nation but is damaging to the whole reciprocal trade structure under which we sell to other nations as well as buy from them.

The Swiss watch case seems to suggest a need to re-examine the whole relationship of the new concept of "defense essentiality" as it has been connected with tariffs and quotas. In a recent article in Reporter magazine,

Douglas Cater points out that a number of other industries besides the watchmakers are attempting to use national security to justify increased protectionism.

The Office of Defense Mobilization is considering the pleas of cordage and twine as well as watch manufacturers. The request list includes thermometers, wool felt, and wooden boats. Mr. Cater notes—and we hope he was merely being ironic—that reports have clothes-pins and dehydrated garlic waiting in the wings.

The defense gimmick is a tempting device for all manner of thwarted protectionists. President Eisenhower, who has been somewhat fickle in support of the liberal trade policy he advocates, will have to be on guard to prevent its use to "stop the clocks" of other competitors than the Swiss.

## DOES PROTECTIONISM REALLY PROTECT US?

(By Douglass Cater)

President Eisenhower, having not long ago braved the protectionist wrath of the groundfish-fillet producers by overriding the Tariff Commission's recommendation for higher levies on foreign competition, may shortly be challenged to an even more soul-searching test of his trade policy. The groundfish fillet, it turned out, was fortuitously intertwined with our network of mutual security—more particularly our recently jeopardized forces on little Iceland. But Swiss watches, quite the opposite of helping our defenses, some insist, currently threaten to undermine them. Eisenhower's Director of Defense Mobilization, Arthur S. Flemming, has scheduled hearings for January 7 to investigate the matter.

A strange overlay of strategic doctrine envelopes the arguments of the opposing sides. To listen to the four domestic jeweled-watch manufacturers, who initiated the complaint, their own economic self-interest is scarcely a part of the case. Paul Mickey, a Washington attorney who is vice president of the American Watch Manufacturers Association, claims that should the Government decide the American industry is not essential to security, it will be a matter of great simplicity and greater profits to import Swiss movements and to shift plants to other fields of precision engineering. In opposition, the voluminous literature of the watch importers lays grave stress on America's real security requirements in fighting the proposed quota on the Swiss. Both sides have developed elaborate treatises on the nature of future wars.

For a few independent souls who have tried to make head or tail of these competing strategies, there is a serious question whether the hurdle called "defense essentiality" recently added to our trade-policy procedures hasn't been set up in the wrong part of the playing field. It threatens to trip up our whole reciprocal trade program. Already the Office of Defense Mobilization (ODM), a comparatively recent addition to the Executive Office of the President meant to deal in long-range planning, has become a busier center than the venerable Tariff Commission for American businesses clamoring for very immediate protection. Only now the businessmen and their lawyers are speaking in terms of "maintenance of the mobilization base," "minimum defense requirements," "pools of essential skills," etc.

The watch controversy provides an illuminating case study of this confusion. The Swiss, traditional craftsmen of jeweled lever watches, have held a major share of the market in America since 1936, when the 2 nations negotiated a reciprocal trade agreement. At the other end of the quality scale, American pin-lever watch and clock manufacturers have dominated the inexpensive-watch field.

The innumerable Swiss watch-part and movement manufacturers are banded into an interlocking system of trade organizations

that their American competitors condemn as a cartel. Cartel or not, the system has not prevented the Swiss from competing among themselves as well as with American producers in the United States market. The Swiss have led in technological innovations, first developing the shockproof watch, the self-winder, the chronograph, and the various gadgetry wrist watches that have found eager customers in this country. Along with the American importing and assembling concerns, they have pioneered in adapting watch-sales techniques to our radically changed postwar market. Well before their American competition, they engaged in mass advertising campaigns. They removed the wrist watch from the exclusive sanctum of the jewelry shop and sold it in department, drug, and even discount stores.

With some justice, the Swiss can claim that they worked to create the volume market for jeweled wrist watches in America while their domestic competitors lagged behind. The American manufacturers, holding onto a steadily declining share of a steadily expanding market, claim that cheap Swiss labor is threatening the livelihood of approximately 4,000 watch workers, many of the highly skilled. The Swiss reply that it is not their labor, the highest paid in Europe, that is the cause but rather un-American lack of enterprise. They claim American trade barriers will threaten an industry which accounts for nearly half of their dollar sales and which is essential to their country's very existence.

#### WALTHAM STARTS IT OFF

Pressure for a political solution to this economic problem began to build in Washington in 1949, when the Waltham Watch Co., a century-old institution, went on the rocks after what impartial observers agreed was a half century of bad management and had to be taken over by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Elgin and Hamilton soon joined in sounding the alarm along with Bulova, an importing company that has established a sizable domestic plant in the United States.

The Truman administration responded to the extent of inserting an escape clause in the Swiss trade agreement, but in 1952 Truman emphatically rejected a Tariff Commission recommendation for a 50-percent boost in watch duties, declaring this "would be striking a heavy blow at our whole effort to increase international trade and permit friendly nations to earn their own dollars and pay their way in the world."

Two years later, President Eisenhower authorized the boost. His ODM, said the President, had found as a result of an inter-departmental study that the preservation of the unique skills of the watch industry was essential to the national security. It is not certain that Mr. Eisenhower realized that he was establishing a precedent. In the following year, Congress hardened that concept into law by tacking to the Trade Agreements Act a new section a great deal more loosely phrased than the traditional escape-clause and peril-point provisions. Section 7 simply specifies that "whenever the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization has reason to believe that any article is being imported \* \* \* in such quantities as to threaten to impair the national security, he shall so advise the President. \* \* \* The President, if convinced by an investigation, shall take such action as he deems necessary to adjust the imports of such article to a level that will not threaten to impair the national security." The dark shadow of quotas loomed over our international trade policy.

Skeptics, both at home and abroad, were inclined to suspect the legitimacy of this new security program, pointing to all-too-obvious signs of political wheeling and dealing. There had been the economic recession dur-

ing the winter of 1953-54 with a resulting protectionist clamor from powerful Republican warriors on Capitol Hill. The administration was engaged in battling through 1-year extensions of the Trade Agreements Act and waiting rather desperately for the Randall Commission report to provide a rationale for something more. Mr. Eisenhower, who feels a deep, if not particularly truculent, devotion to liberal trade, had already rejected four escape-clause recommendations served up to him by the Tariff Commission. There was a mounting feeling that a sop to the protectionists was in order.

Watches had a particular urgency that year. In Massachusetts, home of Waltham, Senator LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, Republican whip and chairman of the Armed Services Committee, was facing a tough battle for reelection. In Illinois, home of Elgin, the Republicans were throwing everything into the fight to lick Democratic Senator PAUL DOUGLAS, an outspoken administration critic on economic matters. In Pennsylvania, home of Hamilton, the Republican machine was in trouble.

On June 30, 1954, the same day ODM Director Flemming sent his report to the President, the Armed Services Subcommittee staged a hearing at which a long succession of Members of Congress from the affected States made it clear that jeweled watches were essential to their political security. Only ex-Senator Millard Tydings, a former Armed Services Committee chairman who is counsel for the watch importers' association, spoke in dissent.

#### CROSSED SIGNALS IN DEFENSE

But the most intriguing byplay occurred within the executive branch. In preparation for the ODM report, the Department of Defense undertook a study based on what Assistant Secretary C. S. Thomas described as "a most thorough examination by technical experts" and "careful consideration by cognizant officials of the Department." Teams were sent to inspect the four jeweled watch companies as well as other precision-engineering factories. The conclusion, astonishingly, was that "the needs of the Department of Defense for industrial capacity clearly reveal that no special nor preferential treatment for the [jeweled watch] industry is necessary."

This conclusion was kept tightly classified until nearly a year later, when Senator ESTES KEFAUVER, who had been tipped off, demanded that Thomas's report be released. To an irate brace of Republican Senators, Defense Secretary Wilson apologized lamely that it had meant to imply that the entire horological industry, including pin-lever watches and clocks, was essential to the mobilization base. He regretted the wrong inference that had been drawn. A careful reading of the report fails to reveal one word to support Wilson's explanation.

The ODM report to the President failed to mention the conclusion reached by this Defense Department study, but drew heavily on one from the Commerce Department based in the main on nonmilitary needs during the Second World War. It scaled down the Commerce Department recommendation from 3 to 2 million watches as a minimum annual production for the domestic industry.

#### PUBLICITY WAR

Eisenhower's decision to raise the duties on watches in 1954 provoked a decidedly hostile response, both at home and abroad. A nationwide survey of editorial opinion, financed by the importers, showed that 79 percent of the United States daily newspapers that commented on the watch decision were opposed to it. The CIO took a vigorous stand against it. From Geneva, Michael L. Hoffman, New York Times correspondent, wrote, "With one blow, the President proved to the satisfaction of everyone in Europe who cares

about such things, that all that the Socialist, Communist, neutralist, and homegrown anti-Americans say about United States trade policy is right, and that everything Mr. Eisenhower, the Randall Commission, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and every United States ambassador in Europe says is wrong."

The watch decision also signaled the start of unrestricted guerrilla warfare between the watchmakers. Both sides possess a clear understanding of the vital nexus that exists between Madison Avenue, the Washington law firm, and the politician. Neither is lacking in legal or advertising talent.

The American watch companies wheeled up their big gun in the person of General of the Army Omar N. Bradley, now chairman of the board of the Bulova research and development laboratories. "May I Speak Up?" Bradley spoke up in full-page newspaper advertisements, arguing forcefully that it was essential "solely for reasons of defense to preserve a hard core of watchmaking skills in this country." The Bradley ad also indicated that further steps were necessary to protect domestic watchmakers.

The watchmakers of Switzerland in turn undertook to drum on the raw pocketbook nerve in a series of newspaper advertisements all over the country. "Tote That Bale \* \* \* to Switzerland!" was the appeal in the Houston Post, pointing out that the Swiss, a \$150 million yearly cash customer of the United States, "buy thousands upon thousands of bales of good American cotton." "Business is Business in Detroit, Michigan, or Bienne, Switzerland" ran an ad in the Journal of Commerce, concluding direly that "The same tariff burden that could deny a Swiss watch to the man in Detroit can very well strip American equipment from the plant in Bienne."

The President's tariff decision was only the first of a series of governmental actions which convinced the Swiss that they were in for rough sailing. Three months later, the Justice Department filed an antitrust suit against the Swiss manufacturing associations and the American importers. (It alleges, ironically, that Swiss combination and conspiracy has the effect of maintaining the price of Swiss watches in the United States at arbitrary and noncompetitive levels.) In March 1955 the Treasury Department tried to institute a ban against up-jeweling, the practice of adding jewels after arrival in the United States to avoid the prohibitive tariff on above-17-jewel movements. Failing that, it urged legislation in Congress to affix a processing tax on such movements.

Treasury officials, also began to explore ways of applying the costly adjustment duty on unadjusted Swiss watches because new assembly processes have made the latter just as accurate. In December 1955 the Justice Department instituted a second suit involving the Swiss watchmaking-machinery industry.

Finally, that same month, the United States jeweled watch industry came back to ODM asking further protection on the grounds of defense essentiality. They were joined this time by the pin-lever watch and clock makers.

The unhappy fact was that not only had the fifty percent tariff boost not noticeably helped the sale of domestic jeweled watches but it was apparently helping play hob with the pin levers. The total market for high-jeweled watches has fallen off appreciably. At the same time there has been a fantastic boom in Swiss nonjeweled watches, which approach in accuracy, if not long life, the more expensive variety. Slim and highly attractive in design, they are cutting deeply into the sales of their bulky American counterparts. The cheap pocket watch, formerly a major part of American production, now appears to be a vanishing breed.



## WHAT THE INDUSTRIALISTS SAID

So it is that the American pin-lever clock and watchmakers will be standing alongside the jeweled watch representatives during the ODM hearing this month, bearing the testimonial from Secretary Wilson that they too are essential to the Nation's security. The jeweled watchmakers' petition claims they must be allowed to produce approximately 3.6 million watches annually, if ODM's objective for maintenance of the industry in a healthy and vigorous condition . . . is to be achieved.

But other factors have entered the picture. For one thing, part of the agony of the pin-lever group arises from the growing imports of West German clocks. And West Germany, unlike neutral Switzerland, is a vital and fairly fragile member of the western defense alliance.

Also, there have been promptings to re-examine the basic concept of defense essentiality. Last January, a group of American industrialists called on ODM Director Fleming and made some telling arguments. C. H. Percy, president of Bell & Howell, said that he could have sought tariff protection against German cameras produced with much lower-paid skilled labor than the Swiss. Instead, his company perfected automation processes that have kept its optics division in business. John S. Coleman, president of the Burroughs Corporation, told how electronic testing enabled his company to achieve the fine tolerances necessary for the Norden bombsight faster and more effectively than with human skills. He also claimed that with very little difficulty a top-grade toolmaker from his plant could make the most delicate equipment used in the watch industry; the group of American industrialists agreed that tool- and die-makers, the absolutely essential skills, are interchangeable among industries. Thomas Reid, of the Ford Motor Co., a former assistant Director for Manpower in ODM, added that quite a segment of the industrial world shared the feeling that the tariff was not the proper means to protect critical skills.

This reexamination went even further last June when the Bolling Subcommittee of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress undertook a case study of the watch industry. William L. Batt, former Vice Chairman of the War Production Board during the Second World War and former president of the S. K. F. Industries, argued that putting a fence around segments of American industry tends to weaken rather than strengthen national security: "I consider that the important thing to develop and preserve in American industry today is versatility. . . . It is for that reason that I look with grave concern on a proposal that freezes 4,000, or whatever number it may be, men in an industry. . . ." There was testimony that the watch of the not distant future may be a radically different, possibly electronic timepiece, requiring other types of skills.

The subcommittee concluded unanimously that "Protection of the watch industry by trade restrictions in the name of defense is unwarranted because, first, it will not be effective in preserving the domestic industry, and, second, it represents an undue burden on other industries as well as consumers." In a separate appendix, Senator RALPH FLANDERS, Republican, of Vermont, sorrowfully castigated the American watch industry for lack of enterprise over the past half century, but concluded that it was essential to defense as a nursery for microprecision skills. He did not specify how it was to be preserved.

## VOLUNTARY QUOTAS

There have been straws in the wind that the Eisenhower administration believes it has hit upon a new, painless approach to its tough trade problems. Last September, in a speech to the Northern Textile Association, Sherman Adams, the assistant to the

President, pointed proudly to the voluntary quotas which the Japanese had agreed to impose on their cotton-textile exports to the United States. "I should like to suggest that in broader aspect this arrangement is . . . prophetic of Federal action most certainly to ensue in similar exigencies," said Adams, with clearer intent than syntax. Secretary of Commerce Weeks hinted at the same thing more recently when he lectured an importers' convention on the advantages of moderation.

But trade experts are quick to point out that quotas, whether voluntary or involuntary, have the same detrimental effect on competition. In addition, the voluntary quota, negotiated as a result of American threats, obliges the foreign government to interfere in private enterprise in a way we have righteously sought to discourage. In the case of the Swiss, it would result in the farcical spectacle of the United States Government conspiring with the same cartel that it has brought antitrust action against.

There is a faint hope among some observers that the President may undertake a really new approach. They hope he will remove defense essentiality from the area of trade policy and put it where it belongs—in the Defense budget. The 1954 ODM report on watches indicated that a subsidy to the watchmakers, if carefully applied, would not inhibit competition the way trade barriers do.

This would also mean that manufacturers would be obliged to get acceptance, not just acquiescence, from the politicians before they could win special benefits. It would mean that the cost of maintaining defense-essential industries would get regular review rather than be forever buried in the tariff structure. It would mean that a noisy few could not do lasting damage to our foreign trade—estimated to be worth \$29 billion for 1956—and our even more precious system of alliances.

Alternatively, an ever-lengthening procession of security cases can be expected to line up outside the White House. Cordage and twine are already being given solemn consideration by ODM. Behind watches on the request list come analytical balances, fluor-spar, thermometers, wool felt, and wooden boats. There are reports that clothespins and dehydrated garlic are waiting in the wings.

## THIRTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, Saturday of this week will mark the 39th anniversary of Lithuanian independence. Americans of Lithuanian descent and those of Lithuanian lineage throughout the free world will mark the day with appropriate prayers and ceremonies.

In Lithuania itself, the valiant people of that great land, yoked by Communist brutality, will hold no public observances. Rather, there will be private devotions in the heart of each citizen as he prayerfully rededicates himself to the day when Lithuania will once more take her place in honor and dignity among the free nations of the world.

Mr. President, Lithuania—the first victim of Soviet aggression—remains unconquered and unpossessed. Her spirit, gleaming with a desire for freedom, shines through the somber blackness of the Iron Curtain.

The unceasing heroism of her people has heretofore brought her back from periods of subjugation and misery. The deep religious devotion of her sons and daughters has enabled them to withstand the fiendish tyranny of the Soviet oppressors.

In Lithuania we are witnessing the glorious spectacle of freedom being kept alive in the hearts of men and women in the face of overwhelming odds.

We in America, and all of us in the free world, must help to sustain these people in their period of trial and oppression. We must continue to assure them of our deep and continuing conviction that they will be restored to their rightful place in the world as free men and women.

The Lithuanians hold a place of honor in the hearts and minds of free men everywhere. They, who have fought so valiantly for freedom in their homeland and in behalf of freedom all over the world, are an inspiration and an example of the heroic cast of men and women whose sacrifices in its behalf have dignified liberty as one of God's most precious gifts to mankind.

I am most happy, Mr. President, to join with my distinguished colleague from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH] in introducing a joint resolution authorizing and requesting the President to proclaim February 16 of each year as Lithuanian Independence Day.

Mr. President, let us note this anniversary of Lithuanian independence with renewed determination to pursue our efforts in behalf of the enslaved peoples of the world toward the day when the curtain of slavery shall be lifted and the sunlight of freedom shall shine undimmed throughout the world.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, a country which is dedicated to freedom should always pause to observe the great anniversaries of freedom. One of those will take place this Saturday—the day on which Lithuania won its independence.

It is tragic that the 39th anniversary of this great occasion should take place when Lithuania is ground under the iron heel of a tyrant. For the Lithuanian people, freedom was all too brief.

But a people who have tasted the blessings of liberty cannot be held forever in slavery. They will know that the hearts of freemen everywhere are with them, and that the day will come again when they will rid themselves of their oppressor.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, February 16 marks the 39th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Lithuania. It is a privilege to join my fellow Americans of Lithuanian descent in observing this historic occasion.

There is no Lithuania today because the colossus of Soviet communism has gobbled it up, along with many other nations where the heartfelt desire of the people is for liberty and national independence.

But so long as the spirit of freedom lives in the Lithuanian homeland and is fed by sympathy and support from America, Lithuania lives. We have seen in the past year how indomitable the spirit of freedom is. From that spirit, combined with the prayers and assistance of the people of the free world, will come inevitably the restoration of the Republic of Lithuania to the commonwealth of free nations.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, Saturday, February 16, marks the anniversary of

the short-lived independence of Lithuania from her Russian oppressors. Thirty-nine years ago today, her freedom was established and she emerged as a free and independent nation with great hopes for a new future.

Lithuania, the largest and most thickly populated of the three Baltic States, first gained her freedom from Russian domination in modern times during the First World War. On February 16, 1918, at Vilnius, the Lithuanian Taryba or National Council, proclaimed the restoration of an independent Lithuania. However, it was not until July 12, 1920, that relations with Soviet Russia were regulated by the Treaty of Moscow.

In 1939 Lithuania was again overrun by Russo-German aggression. The Germans first seized the port of Memel and then assigned the whole country to the Russian sphere of influence. For the second time in history, Lithuania was transformed into a Russo-German battleground.

Lithuania revolted again in 1941, and after a few days of freedom was overrun by and held firmly in the grip of the German forces. The fast-moving Russian offensive in 1944 dislodged the Germans and with the accompaniment of a reign of terror, reestablished Russian authority. Since then, Russia has confirmed the forcible incorporation of Lithuania into the Soviet Union.

We all experienced the great surge of hope that accompanied the uprisings in Poland and Hungary, and felt that perhaps they would emerge free again. One can imagine the feelings of the Lithuanians that perhaps their day, too, had come again.

There can be no doubt that the recent rumors of unrest from the Lithuanian underground are true. These people, who have been uprooted from their homeland and resettled where their captors chose to settle them, yearn for their country to be reestablished; they yearn to practice freely the religion of their choice; and they yearn to live in freedom.

How long they must bear being illegally occupied by the Soviet dictators, who have attempted to rob them of their human dignity and to reduce them to the status of a people without a name or a language, we do not know. But let us all join together in fervent hope and prayer that the people of this gallant country may soon join the family of free nations to live again in the light of freedom and independence.

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, the junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] was called from the city today. He asked me to have placed in the RECORD a statement he has prepared concerning the 39th anniversary of Lithuanian independence.

I join with the distinguished junior Senator from Minnesota in expressing the sincere hope that a new day of freedom for the gallant people of Lithuania is not far in the future.

I ask unanimous consent that the statement prepared by the junior Senator from Minnesota be printed in the body of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### STATEMENT BY SENATOR HUMPHREY

February 16 marks the 39th anniversary of the independence of Lithuania. After more than a century of Russian domination, the Lithuanian people broke the yoke of Soviet tyranny and became an independent nation, enjoying the freedom and happiness of an independent republic.

For 22 years thereafter, the democratic government of Lithuania prospered and made great strides as a nation to advance and improve the economic and social welfare of its citizens. As an honored member of the family of free nations, Lithuania faithfully fulfilled all of her obligations.

On June 15, 1940, the Soviet Government snuffed out the freedom of the little Baltic State, enslaved its people and destroyed every vestige of their independence. Lithuania was incorporated in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and since that day, her people have endured untold hardships at the hands of the aggressor. The Soviet Union has made every effort to obliterate the national sentiment of the Lithuanian people. Today there is no independence day in Lithuania, no national anthem, no flag.

Yet her spirit persists, and today all freedom-loving people join in the Lithuanians' hope of the eventual realization of their aspiration to resume their existence as an independent republic. The free world will never accept the Soviet annexation of Lithuania, and we share the spirit of freedom that exists within them, and the hope that the day of liberation is not far distant.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, on Saturday, February 16, the freedom-loving peoples of the world will pause to pay tribute to the great country of Lithuania. The occasion is the 39th anniversary of Lithuania's independence.

To really appreciate what the Lithuanians have gone through, it is fitting at this time to give a brief résumé of the history of Lithuania since its independence in 1918.

Lithuania was an exemplary nation and a respected member of the family of free nations, honorably fulfilling all her obligations.

In 1922 she installed the first Land Reform Act in all Europe. This was one of the most important events in her history, as three-fourths of her population was engaged in agricultural pursuits. It was this Land Reform Act which counteracted the influence of Communist propaganda.

Lithuania did not concern herself only with the physical aspects of progress, but in 1930 introduced compulsory education, with the result that the illiteracy of the people was reduced from 64 percent to 15 percent and the number of pupils in grammar schools rose from 45,000 to nearly 300,000.

Lithuania's rapidly developing co-operatives raised the standards of commerce, agriculture, and industry—thus transforming Lithuania from a self-subsisting nation to one of a commercial type.

Her state opera, ballet, and theater were a mecca for internationally famous conductors and artists, and contributed immeasurably to the culture of this ancient nation.

But then in 1940 the Soviet steamroller moved into Lithuania on its road

to world domination. As we speak here today there is in Lithuania a rigid censorship which prevents the rest of the world from learning of the deportations enforced by the Russians under the guise of volunteer work elsewhere. There has been a systematic effort by the Soviet Union to merge Lithuania organically into the Soviet system and to exterminate the hostile native anti-Soviet element by killing members of resistant groups.

But this proud country has not yielded; she still fights on; and Americans of Lithuanian extraction will bow their heads in prayer on Sunday, February 16, and ask the Almighty to free their mother country from the chains and shackles which bind her. Here in our great country there are more than 1 million Lithuanian-Americans and it is truly fitting that these people should observe an anniversary which is denied them in their home country.

To my friends in Rhode Island of Lithuanian extraction and to their brothers throughout the freedom-loving world, I say, "Keep the torch of freedom burning in your hearts. Never let it die out, for your faith in the future is the instrument which keeps alive the hope that beats in the breasts of your countrymen."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks a statement I have prepared on the 39th anniversary of Lithuanian independence.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### STATEMENT BY SENATOR DOUGLAS ON LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

In commemorating the 39th anniversary of Lithuanian national independence there is new hope in the hearts and minds of free men everywhere that the Lithuanian people will soon be free and independent again. There are several basic reasons for this new hope which are worthy of mention in connection with today's commemoration.

A number of years have passed since Lithuania and the other captive nations behind the Iron Curtain lost their freedom and national independence. With the passing of these years there has been a tendency in some quarters to feel that the Communist police state methods were so severe and tight that it would be impossible for the people behind the Iron Curtain to do anything effective to regain their freedom. This has been compounded by a myth which has been built up that the Red army was invincible and its naked power was felt everywhere throughout the Communist empire. As a result there had developed a feeling of frustration and even despair among some people. This added to the ever present danger that our policymakers would fall victim to the temptation that there was nothing we could do but accept a situation of "status quo" with the Russians.

The Polish and Hungarian patriots have shaken the free world out of its lethargy and have put to rest the notion that there is any degree of finality in the situation as it exists today behind the Iron Curtain. These brave people have, by their raw courage, placed upon the conscience of all mankind an obligation that there can be no rest for anyone until tyranny and despotism and dictatorships have passed from the affairs of men. Freedom's cause has been lifted up by these historic events and it must never



again be allowed to slip or to be misread by men who know not the power of the will of men who want to be free.

The Hungarian freedom revolution has destroyed the twin myths that the Communist police state makes revolution impossible and that the Red army is invincible. The Hungarian patriots destroyed the police state of communism and held in their hand for a period of 4 days that freedom and independence for which they were prepared to die. They put the Red army to rout—chased them out of their beloved Budapest and drove them to cover and retreat all over Hungary. All these things they did without one bit of help from the free world. These are the things they did with practically their bare hands—it was a great victory won by students, workers, intellectuals; by children in their early teens and old folks in the twilight of life. It was an unforgettable demonstration of what a whole nation can do when its people are determined that they will no longer be slaves.

The patriots of Poznan served warning on the masters in the Kremlin that the days of Communist terror and national degradation in Poland, too, are short numbered. The Russians have made a supreme effort to calm down the Poles and have made all sorts of promises through their agent, Gomulka. But the people of Poland will choose their own course, and there is no turning them back by any power on earth.

In Lithuania the same forces for freedom are at work today. Sooner or later they will make their bid for freedom. I cannot tell you when this will occur or under what circumstances, but I have not the slightest doubt that Lithuania's destiny is with freedom and not with the slavery of the Russians. The whole history of the Lithuanian people gives testimony to this fact; the very character of the people makes certain this will happen as surely as day follows night.

Let us all hope that we will not be called upon for many more years to commemorate Lithuanian national independence day with an alien power in control of that brave little nation. Let us all work harder for the day when Lithuania will once again hold its position among the free, sovereign, and independent nations of the earth.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, as February 16 will be the 39th anniversary of Lithuanian independence, I join with all Americans in commemorating, with their fellow citizens of Lithuanian descent, this great event. This day is a symbol of the love of freedom which is so strong in the Lithuanian people—a freedom which was cruelly taken away from them by the Russians after they had enjoyed it for so short a time. We are happy to have so many fine citizens of Lithuanian descent in this country of liberty, and we share their earnest hopes for a return to freedom of the country of their origin. I know that our Government, guided by high principles of human dignity, will continue its efforts to bring release to the captive peoples of the world. I know I speak for all Americans when I say that we pray the time is not too far off when we can welcome Lithuania back to her rightful place of honor among the free nations of the world.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, the leaders of the Communist world are becoming more and more acutely aware that the yearning for freedom, independence, and self-determination is universal and indestructible. Wherever it has once flourished, there will it retain its vitality; nihilistic bar-

barism becomes powerless to expunge it from the hearts of freedom-loving peoples. On February 16, 1 million Lithuanians in America, along with Americans of Lithuanian descent, joined by their friends everywhere, will celebrate the 39th anniversary of Lithuanian independence, in a demonstration once again of the devotion of the human spirit for liberty.

Russian imperialism overwhelmed this gallant people in June 1940, bringing to an abrupt termination 22 rich and progressive years of development as a free nation. The United States, however, continued to recognize the independence of the Lithuanian nation because our Government and its citizens know full well that the present status of Lithuania was brought about by brutal aggression and without the consent of its people.

The strong common bond among lovers of freedom is an earnest fount of our sympathy and friendship with the courageous Lithuanians. We in America are proud to unite with them in this celebration and the proclamation of this anniversary, and we look forward with hope to the day when they will once again proudly enjoy their ancient rights and freedoms.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, the bravery and spirit of the Lithuanian people in the face of great adversity is a source of admiration to all of us.

I am greatly pleased that Rev. Joseph Valantiejus, pastor of St. Joseph's Lithuanian Roman Catholic Church in Waterbury, Conn., is with us today and has given the invocation at the opening of the session of the Senate.

The 39th anniversary of the founding of the independent Republic of Lithuania will be observed on Saturday, February 16, 1957, and I know that Americans everywhere will be proud of join in this observance.

For much of the past two centuries, the people of Lithuania have suffered under the rule of an oppressor—first the Russian czars, later the Germans, and now, since 1939, of the Soviets. During their 21 years of independence, the Lithuanians showed themselves worthy of self-government. Their Republic was progressive, and it achieved much in raising the standards of living of its citizens.

Under Soviet Russia, the people of that small country have endured much, but no brutality has been sufficient to stamp out their burning desire to regain their lost freedom. A strong underground of loyal Lithuanians is helping to keep alive the flame.

Miss Claire M. Grigaitis of the Knights of Lithuania of Massachusetts has written me a letter in which she says:

We Americans of Lithuanian descent retain an indomitable determination to continue the battle for the freedom of our homeland so that one day the land of Lithuania will, in the fullness of God's time, regain the freedom which is its rightful heritage, and enjoy the happiness they once knew as a free and independent nation.

We in the United States, who believe in the right of all peoples to self-determination, are hopeful that the day will soon come when Lithuania will once again proudly achieve the liberty and

independence to which she is so eminently entitled.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. President, Saturday, February 16, marks the 39th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of Lithuania. This anniversary serves once again to focus our attention on the fact that since 1940, Lithuania has not enjoyed the rights and privileges of a free nation.

Rigid Soviet censorship and the passage of time tend to conceal the extent to which the Communists have desecrated Lithuania. But the awful tyranny which bears down on this brave Baltic people is the same heel of totalitarianism which butchered the freedom-loving people of Hungary last fall. How hypocritical can the men in the Kremlin be? How dare they talk of colonialism when the Baltic States and Eastern Europe are but the pawns of their ruthless empire? Have they no feelings of compassion—they who exploit their captive lands and peoples with the vengeance of Tartar hordes?

May we in America never forget that the Lithuanian people were once free. We know that the spirit of liberty smoulders still in the hearts of these valiant people behind the Iron Curtain. We look forward to the day when Lithuania will once again be free and independent and will resume her position among the free nations of the world—a position she enjoyed from 1918 to 1940.

It is a privilege to join with the 1 million Americans of Lithuanian descent in paying tribute to the people of Lithuania on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of their country's independence.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I should like to join my colleagues in what they have said on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of Lithuanian independence. The rape of Lithuania may prove to be one of the events which will undo Soviet Russia, because it demonstrates not only Communist colonialism, but brutal Communist colonialism.

Mr. CASE of New Jersey. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a statement I have prepared regarding Lithuanian Independence Day.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LITHUANIA—IN COMMEMORATION OF FEBRUARY 16, 1918, LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

We are commemorating today the declaration of February 16, 1918, Lithuanian Independence Day. This date signifies the achievement of national independence for which the Lithuanians had so long been striving. The bitter years spent opposing the increasing encroachments of Russia had not dimmed Lithuanian hopes for freedom. And with the 1918 proclamation of independence the long-sought goal was finally realized. We are, therefore, indeed proud to add our voice to the steadily growing numbers who want to see the end of Lithuanian oppression and national humiliation.

The February 16, 1918, declaration by a Lithuanian nationalist group for independence was the culmination of three centuries of struggling for the re-unification of Lithuania. The dozen or more independent principalities which were finally united in the 13th century were buffeted about by outside forces over the centuries with the machinations and increasing pressures of Muscovy,

the principal ones with which to reckon. The Lithuanian drive for independence, however, was too strong to be repressed forever, and after World War I, Lithuania's dream for a free and independent Lithuania came true. Unfortunately the hopes engendered by this period of independence were short-lived, for in 1940 Soviet Russia again crushed Lithuania into submission. Since Lithuania was incorporated within the U. S. S. R. more than 500,000 Lithuanians have become victims of Soviet genocide with estimated thousands going into exile each month. These obvious difficulties have constantly plagued the Russian Communists within Lithuania, so that the complete sovietization of Lithuania has proved impossible. And the Soviet Union has admitted the repeated setbacks within Lithuania.

On the other hand, the American people have been constant in their open acknowledgment of the right of Lithuania to independence and to their steadfast belief that the principles which govern relations between nations must be the rule of justice, of reason, and of law. We repeat again, as we have so often done in the past, that the United States does not and will not condone the abuse of a nation's spirit or the perpetuation of injustice. We, therefore, fervently pray for the restoration of Lithuanian freedom and political independence.

#### DULUTH-SUPERIOR PORT

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD two articles concerning the Duluth-Superior port which appear in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce publication Greater Minneapolis for February 1957.

These articles point up the importance of this port on Lake Superior in terms of present tonnage. However, the articles also portray the potential growth of this shipping center as the work on the St. Lawrence Seaway and the connecting channels progresses.

I have always championed the St. Lawrence Seaway and the connecting channels legislation. I have given my all-out support for the full use and development of the Duluth-Superior Harbor.

There is now taking place in Duluth much planning designed to expand the facilities of this port. Representatives of industry, labor, civic groups, city officials are all drafting plans for the expansion of the port.

The full development of the Duluth-Superior port will have a great impact on the growth and expansion of the entire Midwest. The completion of facilities will mark a new era of progress and advancement in our Nation's economic and social history. I commend the reading of these articles to all of my colleagues.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Tammage in the chair). Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request?

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### BRIGHT FUTURE: DULUTH'S SHIP IS COMING IN

Bustling, brawny Duluth, with a full century of rich and colorful history behind it, has good reason to look forward. Poised at the westernmost finger of the Great Lakes, it is today eagerly scanning the eastern horizon of Lake Superior—for Duluth's ship is coming in.

Duluth's ship is no figment; already the world's second busiest port, it stands to see

a great spurt in foreign shipping once the St. Lawrence Seaway project is completed in 1959. And while Duluth busily prepares to provide the facilities for handling giant ocean-going freighters, the rest of the one-time landlocked upper Midwest is enjoying the foretaste of becoming a primary area of deep-water commerce.

In truth, the good that will accrue to the upper Midwest's some 8 million residents from the 7 seas is something that has stirred businessmen, industrialists, and shippers throughout the area. Robert T. Smith, executive director of the Duluth Port Authority, foresees a tremendous expansion in exporting and importing—if expanded port facilities can be provided.

The port authority is now conducting a comprehensive survey of all business establishments in its sphere of influence—roughly the upper Midwest—to determine the potential of commerce funneling through the twin ports of Duluth-Superior.

Smith says the potential export volume of manufactured and processed goods that exists today in the upper Midwest is around 350,000 tons annually. Significantly, much of the industrial development that can generate this volume lies in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area. These exports, of course, do not include such shipments as grain and other bulk commodities such as soybean oil or linseed oil, which are exported in great quantities.

Similarly, the import potential of the twin ports is equally bright. Here again, the outlook depends on the harbor and ship-handling facilities that can be provided. But Smith points out that Duluth could become a great importing center for such items as fertilizer, sugar, coffee, and manufactured equipment. Coffee, incidentally, would be a natural import commodity for Duluth, Smith says, because the city's air-conditioned climate would permit prolonged storage.

Smith believes that the 600,000-square-mile area of the port authority's theater of operations—which includes Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and parts of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Wisconsin, and upper Michigan—offers tremendous possibilities for world commerce. The area lends itself to industrial development because of great reserves of natural resources, such as iron and taconite, forest products, oil, lignite. Most valuable, too, are the area's tremendous reservoirs of fresh water, which is vital to industry.

The shipping potential for Duluth is unlimited, says Smith, but some years will elapse until the full impact of the seaway will be realized. But he points out that by sea, Duluth is only 783 miles further from Liverpool than is New York—and the cost per ton-mile for shipping by lake is about fifteen one-hundredths of a cent, the lowest cost system of bulk transportation in the world. So sooner or later, Duluth and the upper Midwest will take advantage of this deep-water commerce.

The seaway's coming means that Duluth-Superior Harbor itself must be refurbished to accommodate deep-draft ocean vessels. The harbor already has 17 miles of dredged channels, 25 feet deep at the ore docks and 21 feet at the grain elevators. Army engineers are contemplating increasing these depths commensurate with the 27-foot channel of the seaway itself.

As for port facilities, the port authority has plans for a mammoth public terminal wharf which will be the most modern on the lakes. Governor Orville Freeman, incidentally, has asked the Minnesota Legislature for \$500,000 per year for the next 2 years to study and plan the development of the port of Duluth.

The new public terminal would be built in three stages, says Smith. The first stage will cost some \$10 million and will accommodate three great ocean vessels or half a

dozen lake boats. This facility, which may cost \$40 million by the time it's completed, will be financed with revenue bonds. When finished, it will handle 11 of the largest type vessels engaged in foreign commerce.

Meanwhile, Duluth is not forgetting the iron legs on which it stands. Down through the years the Duluth-Superior twin ports have grown through the great shipments of iron ore. An annual average of some 51 million short tons of this red gold passes through Duluth on its way to steel mills to the east.

Although the supply of rich ore of the giant Mesabi and two smaller ranges, Vermilion and Cuyuna, is waning, the burgeoning processing and shipment of taconite has opened a new Minnesota frontier. Second to iron ore on the twin port's manifest is coal, followed by grain. While the twin ports are now the third largest grain center in the Nation, it is expected that the seaway's coming will force enlargement of the present grain-storage capacity of 56 million bushels to about 100 million bushels.

Actually, the Duluth-Superior Harbor is one of the finest natural harbors in the world. With nearly 50 miles of shoreline within the harbor lines and 75 miles altogether, including outer bays, it has plenty of room. It has plenty of bulk-freight docks, 7 iron-ore docks, 21 coal docks, 23 grain elevators on the waterfront, 4 automobile docks, and ample facilities for handling salt, stone, cement, scrap iron, and a host of other commodities.

With the improvements now in the planning stage, the harbor should readily adapt itself to the stepped-up tempo of shipments that will come with the St. Lawrence Seaway. Here's what John S. Coleman, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States predicts for Duluth alone:

"I honestly expect the population of Duluth will double in a relatively short time after the completion of the seaway."

Likewise optimistic is Geography Professor Harold M. Mayer, of the University of Chicago:

"With greatly augmented opportunities for industrial development opened up by the seaway in the major port cities as well as others in the Midwest—not only on the lakes but also in the interior—there will be a greatly enlarged demand for labor.

"Not only will thousands of people be engaged in direct operation of the port and shipping services, but additional thousands will be required in associated services. These include banking, ship chandlery, shipbuilding and repair, marine insurance, and many other activities.

"Many more thousands will be needed by industries attracted by the advantages of lower cost transportation and expanding markets, local and in distant areas, directly and indirectly attributable to the seaway."

So, as Duluth prepares for yet another domestic shipping season, it also is laying the plans which, come 1959, will mark its entry in major league foreign commerce. Port Director Smith entertains no doubts about the twin ports' future.

"If we provide good facilities," he says confidently, "commerce will flow."

#### WHAT TO EXPECT FROM THE SEAWAY

(By N. R. Danielian, president, Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Association)

The mighty Midwest has a date with destiny coming up in 1959. That is the year that the St. Lawrence Seaway, a controversial issue for generations, will be open for large ocean vessels—up to 7,500-ton "general cargo carriers and 25,000-ton carriers of iron ore. This means that only 2 years from now America's fourth seacoast opens for business.

What can the Midwest expect from this new waterway? Too many people think of the seaway as a sudden piece of magic which will overnight create a new industrial



revolution in the areas it touches. This, of course, is too visionary.

The seaway presents an opportunity to utilize large ships with greater cargo-carrying capacity over a water route which already is in existence. It is merely the tool, which if properly used, can create the setting for favorable changes in the Midwestern economy.

Interest has built up slowly, due to the long period of uncertainty as to whether there would be a seaway at all. But the seaway now finds its ranks of supporters greatly expanded. The New York Journal of Commerce quotes an anonymous Cleveland banker as saying that his bank had inquiries of all types on the seaway.

Said the banker:

"When you see all the correspondence and the activity at many local levels, you can't brush off the seaway. There are too many interests involved—railroad customers, truck-line customers, and manufacturing customers—are impressed at the way the seaway has been taken up by nearly everyone."

This broad interest must result in basic changes which will affect everyone in the seaway area.

As an example of just how significant the change will be, Steel magazine has predicted that in the next 15 years the major part of an anticipated 50-percent expansion in the steel industry will be centered in the Great Lakes area.

The two factors which lead Steel to this prediction are the availability of water for industrial cooling, and the availability of water for transportation. Expansion of the steel industry in the Midwest will mean more men in industry, more dollars in payrolls, and more customers for every item manufactured in the Great Lakes area.

This growth will engender new industries and enterprises which will broaden the economic base of the Midwest.

There are direct effects which also will be important. For the first time, manufacturers in the Midwest can ship their products overseas in quantity without braving the tangle of loading, unloading, shipment transshipment, and all the other costly complications which are necessary now with the long rail haul to the east coast ports serving as outlets to the world markets.

With the seaway, shipments made in lake ports can be loaded and not touched again until the ship arrives at its overseas destination. This will permit savings in time, money and losses due to damaged goods.

All of these things are possible, and indeed probable, when the summer of 1959 rolls around and the seaway opens. But there are several knotty problems still to be solved before the seaway can take its place as a major mover of world commerce.

An equitable system of rates and tolls must be established to pay the costs of constructing and operating the seaway, and at the same time encourage its use; demurrage and rail rate questions must be resolved for the Great Lakes ports; the ports themselves must be deepened and improved to handle adequately the increased trade, and an active program of trade promotion must be started to create the cargoes which will move along the seaway.

Progress and the earnest efforts of many past years are giving us the St. Lawrence Seaway. How effective it will be in aiding in the creation of a Golden Age of prosperity depends on the efforts of midwestern people.

#### STATEHOOD FOR ALASKA AND HAWAII

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, the people of the State of Montana, who themselves are in the great American pioneer tradition, long have been staunch supporters of statehood for Alaska and

Hawaii. One of the most recent expressions of their feelings in this momentous matter is set forth in an editorial published in the Great Falls (Mont.) Tribune of February 6, 1957. The Great Falls Tribune is one of the foremost newspapers of the American Northwest.

Because of its pertinency to two measures now pending before the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, I ask unanimous consent that the text of this very timely editorial be printed at this point in the body of the RECORD in connection with my remarks.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### ALASKANS BATTLE INACTION

The Alaskan Statehood Committee has issued a statement asking American people to come to the support of their statehood drive. They have had this to a considerable extent for a good many years. In the Rocky Mountain area of which Montana is a part, such support has been widely expressed in the press. In Montana, our legislative assembly has more than once passed memorials asking Congress to grant Alaskan statehood.

Informed Washington observers report chances brighter for approval of statehood for Alaska and Hawaii in this session of Congress than in previous sessions. It cannot be overlooked, however, that such predictions have been heard at the beginning of each Congress for quite a number of years.

When Senators-elect Ernest Gruening and William Egan and Representative-elect Ralph Rivers were introduced in the Senate a few weeks ago they received a rousing ovation. Supporters of their statehood clause had read into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD many editorials and articles favoring statehood for Alaska. This editorial from the Louisville Courier-Journal should give some of those Congressmen who have engineered stalling tactics some cause for thought:

"A hardy group of Alaskans are in Washington, lobbying for statehood, and we wish them luck. They are not ordinary lobbyists. On the contrary, they are two regularly elected senators and a representative, legally qualified to take their seats in Congress the moment Alaska is admitted to the Union.

"The Alaskans, like the Hawaiians, have been used for political footballs much too long. They qualify for statehood; they want statehood; they should have statehood.

"But we wonder if perhaps the Alaskans haven't been knocking too long on the wrong door. The Territory is some distance from the United States. It is cheek by jowl to Canada, though, and the ties between Canada and Alaska have been growing every day. We have an idea that the Canadians would be more than happy to have our valuable, strategically vital northern outpost under the Maple Leaf.

"Washington couldn't very well delay the Alaskans the right to a referendum on whether or not they would like to become a part of Canada, with the full rights and privileges of Canadian citizenship. But we have an idea that there would be a lot of startled looks and quick second thoughts in Congress if the Alaskans were to ask for one. If the door in Washington refuses to open this year, perhaps the Alaskans should try knocking on another one."

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, as the Great Falls Tribune editorial points out, statehood for Alaska and Hawaii is long overdue. The first Alaska statehood bill was introduced in Congress more than 40 years ago. The issue has been actively debated in successive Congresses for the past 8 years.

This year, for the first time as President, Mr. Eisenhower gave support, in his budget message, to statehood for Alaska as well as to Hawaii. On the first day for presenting bills in this Congress, I introduced measures to admit both Territories to statehood. I was joined by more than 20 distinguished Senators from both sides of the aisle as co-sponsors. Appropriately, the symbolic numbers S. 49 and S. 50 were assigned to these historic measures.

The committee immediately submitted these bills to the executive agencies concerned with requests for reports and an expression of views.

Despite President Eisenhower's statement in support of statehood for both Territories, and despite the fact that the provisions of both bills are thoroughly familiar to the administration, the executive agencies concerned have not yet furnished the committee with reports on them.

I take this opportunity, Mr. President, to call upon the administration to put into practice what President Eisenhower has preached, so to speak, and to comply forthwith with the committee's request for reports on the statehood bills, so that the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs may proceed to act on these bills in a bipartisan manner and with knowledge of the administration's views.

#### FOURTH ANNUAL BLOOD DONORS' PROGRAM

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, the blood bank, under the auspices of the American Red Cross, the Senate Ladies, and the Senate Secretaries Association, will be open for donations of blood in the Senate Office Building tomorrow. I ask unanimous consent that an announcement on the subject be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### STATEMENT BY SENATOR ROBERTSON

Tomorrow Members of the Senate and their staffs will be given an opportunity to participate in the fourth annual blood donors' program conducted by the American Red Cross under sponsorship of the Senate Ladies and the Senate Secretaries Association.

The purpose of this program is to maintain a blood bank for the benefit of all Senate employees and members of their families. Those who can or will donate a pint of their blood for this purpose will find arrangements made for them in rooms 154 and 155 of the Senate Office Building between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. tomorrow.

The importance and significance of this program, Mr. President, is illustrated by the fact that one of our colleagues, the distinguished senior Senator from North Dakota, Senator LANGER, is now in the Bethesda Medical Center and has received four blood transfusions in recent days. When the fact of his need for blood was publicized there was received at the hospital a telegram from a tribe of Indians in California offering to provide it.

That was a tribute to our colleague and an indication of the regard in which he is held by some of the groups of Americans he has served during his tenure in the Senate, but I am sure that neither in this case nor in any other where one of our associates or a related family member is in need will there

be a shortage of blood because of the failure of our group to take care of its own.

The opportunity for participation has been simplified by bringing the Red Cross facilities to our own building. I am sure I need say no more.

### INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION GROUP

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, next Tuesday the United States members of the Interparliamentary Union group will meet in the Senate Appropriations Committee room F-39, in the Capitol, to elect officers. I ask unanimous consent that my announcement, as well as two statements on the subject, be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the statements were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### STATEMENT BY SENATOR ROBERTSON

The meeting of the Interparliamentary Union in London in August of this year will be of major significance to the American group because at that time the Soviet Union and its satellite countries will renew their efforts in behalf of the admission of Red China as a member of the Interparliamentary Union.

The Interparliamentary Union is one of the oldest peace organizations in the world, dating back to 1889, with 49 nations holding membership, the United States being one of the charter members.

On next Tuesday, February 19, the United States members of the Interparliamentary Union group will meet at 9:30 a. m., in the Senate Appropriations Committee room F-39 in the Capitol for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

In order that the memory of Senate Members may be refreshed concerning the history of the Interparliamentary Union, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD at this point a brief history of the union prepared in the fall of 1953 by the Library of Congress and a list of the capitals of the world in which conferences had been held from 1889 through 1953, to which I have added Vienna, Helsinki, and Bangkok for the 3 years following 1953 and London, where the meeting will be held in September of the current year.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION, 42D CONFERENCE, OCTOBER 9-14, 1953, UNITED STATES CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

#### BRIEF HISTORY OF THE INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION

(Compiled by the Library of Congress)

##### Origin and purposes

The Interparliamentary Union is an association of the members and ex-members of the legislatures of the world. Its stated primary purpose is the peaceful settlement of disputes among nations—the promotion of conciliation and arbitration. With this purpose it has combined the furthering of better relations generally, through the study of international law, international organization, the reduction of armaments, economic problems, intellectual relations, social questions, and, particularly, the evolution of the representative system of government.

The formal history of the Interparliamentary Union, originally called the "Interparliamentary Union for International Arbitration," dates from 1889, although the international efforts of its founders started in the 2 preceding years. To William Randal Cremer, of England, tribute has been paid by the organization through the sixty-odd years of its expanding existence for his initiative and effort, from which the Union

evolved. In 1887, he crossed the Atlantic as the head of a delegation representing 234 members of the House of Commons in an attempt to secure an Anglo-American arbitration treaty. Though this plan failed, the principle of arbitration was lauded the following year on the floor of the French Parliament by Frederick Passy.

The collaboration of Cremer and Passy ensued; and, following a preliminary meeting of British and French parliamentarians, they successfully launched in 1889 the first of the conferences of the Interparliamentary Union, held annually ever since, except during World Wars I and II. At the conference held in Paris, in June 1889, 9 countries were represented by some 96 legislators, including 1 delegate from the United States. By 1939, 51 countries had become members of the Union, which is made up of national groups. All Members of the Congress of the United States are automatically members of the American group. Representatives are chosen by the group for the annual conferences.

##### Conferences

Although the Union has permanent headquarters (now at Geneva), the annual meetings are held in different cities, usually at the capital of one of the affiliated countries. The last conference was the 41st, at Berne, in 1952; the 40th, at Istanbul, was in 1951. The next meeting is scheduled for October 1953, in Washington, D. C., for which Congress has appropriated the sum of \$150,000.

An interparliamentary council, composed of two delegates from each affiliated parliament, meets annually to plan the conference, its agenda and arrangements, and the nominations to be made. This council is not to be confused with the Inter-Parliamentary Bureau, the central office of the Union (Geneva), which is composed of paid officers headed by the Secretary General.

##### Funds

Funds for the organization began with voluntary contributions by one or two governments. Today national groups contribute according to an agreed scale based on membership. A small amount of revenue comes from interest on investments and the sale of publications.

##### Publications

The proceedings of the annual conferences of the Interparliamentary Union appear in both English and French, in a publication known as the *Compte Rendu*, which has been issued since 1896. The latest was published in January 1953, and covers the 1952 Bern Conference.

Many of the interparliamentary groups issue publications of their own, but not at regular intervals. A Handbook of the American Group appeared in 1914, and yearly accounts appeared from 1918 onward in the *Advocate of Peace* (Washington), later renamed *World Affairs*. Annual American group meetings since 1934 have been recorded in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Besides the annual publication of the Union, there is the official organ, the *Interparliamentary Bulletin*, normally published eight times a year, in both English and French. Another regular publication of the Union is the *Constitutional and Parliamentary Information* quarterly, which contains the texts of legislative and constitutional documents, sometimes in full, sometimes condensed, with translations into English and French.

Special publications suffer for lack of funds but have appeared occasionally. Among the most important are a 50th anniversary volume giving the history of the Union from 1889 to 1939, and two collections of the resolutions of the conferences and decisions.

##### Resolutions

Although sometimes criticized as visionary, the Inter-Parliamentary Union has, from its incipience, earned a reputation for

its foresight and the influence of its resolutions upon international thought. From this union came the first proposal for a world court. Five years or more before the first Hague convention of 1899 the suggestion had been made by this organization. To it, therefore, may be credited the precursors of the present-day International Court of Justice. The Inter-Parliamentary Union was spoken of as early as 1904 as "the originator of the general congresses of nations, and intellectual parent, a point now admitted, of the Hague conference."

Before World War I, the Union had passed resolutions which recommended the development of machinery for international cooperation on a lasting basis. One of these favored the creation of a permanent body for The Hague conferences.

The League of Nations system followed various recommendations of the Union. The League's lack of an international police force was not for want of such a recommendation. The Inter-Parliamentary Union passed a resolution proposing such a force in 1931.

Resolutions concerning disarmament, the designation of an aggressor, military and economic sanctions, and various others relating to international security were among those made in the 1930's.

Recommendations dealing with colonialism, with specific economic and social problems with aerial warfare, and with miscellaneous matters, have been more recent, yet in advance of those treated in an almost identical fashion by more formal international organs in later years.

It is sometimes difficult to determine whether resolutions of the Union preceded, followed, or were simultaneous with those of other organizations, but their effect could scarcely fail to carry weight. In pursuit of the basic concept of promoting international peace and in recognition of the fact that the chances for it depend on an informed and responsible public opinion in all countries, resolutions of the Union have dealt with an ever-widening field of international affairs. As legislators, the members of the Union are both the representatives of the people and their opinion, and the medium of reaching them and influencing it. As such their influence has reached incalculable proportions during several generations.

##### Affiliation with United Nations

The Inter-Parliamentary Union is affiliated with the United Nations as a class A organization with representation on the Economic and Social Council, with the right to originate proposals and to advocate them on the floor of the ECOSOC meetings during the year. Organizations in category A are those which have a basic interest in most of the activities of the Council and are closely linked with the economic or social life of the areas which they represent.

##### Previous conferences of the Interparliamentary Union

No.	Date	Place	Presidents
1	1889	Paris.....	Messrs. Whiting, Jules Simon, Philip Stanhope.
2	1890	London.....	Lord Herschell, Mr. Philip Stanhope.
3	1891	Rome.....	Mr. Biancheri.
4	1892	Bern.....	Mr. Gobat.
5	1894	The Hague.....	Mr. Rahusen.
6	1895	Brussels.....	Baron Descamps.
7	1896	Budapest.....	Mr. von Szilagyi.
8	1897	Brussels.....	Mr. Beernaert.
9	1899	Christiansa.....	Messrs. John Lund and Horst.
10	1900	Paris.....	Messrs. Fallieres and Beernaert.
11	1903	Vienna.....	Baron von Plener.

<sup>1</sup> Quoted from the Washington Star of September 24, 1904; in *Among the World's Peacemakers* by Hayne Davis (New York), (1908), p. 66.



## Previous conferences of the Interparliamentary Union—Continued

No.	Date	Place	Presidents
12	1904	St. Louis.....	Mr. Bartholdt.
13	1905	Brussels.....	Mr. Beernaert.
14	1906	London.....	Lord Weardale.
15	1908	Berlin.....	Prinz zu Schönau-Carolath.
16	1910	Brussels.....	Mr. Beernaert.
17	1912	Geneva.....	Mr. Gobat.
18	1913	The Hague.....	Mr. Tydeman.
19	1921	Stockholm.....	Baron Adelswärd.
20	1922	Vienna.....	Count Carton de Wiart.
21	1923	Copenhagen.....	Mr. Moltesen.
22	1924	Bern-Geneva.....	Mr. de Meuron.
23	1925	Washington-Ottawa.....	Messrs. William McKinley and Belcourt.
24	1927	Paris.....	Mr. Paul Doumer.
25	1928	Berlin.....	Mr. Walther Schücking.
26	1930	London.....	H. G. the Duke of Sutherland.
27	1931	Bucharest.....	Mr. Pompéiu.
28	1932	Geneva.....	Count Carton de Wiart.
29	1933	Madrid.....	Mr. Besteiro.
30	1934	Istanbul.....	Hasan Bey.
31	1935	Brussels.....	Count Carton de Wiart.
32	1936	Budapest.....	Baron Láng.
33	1937	Paris.....	Mr. Mario Woustian.
34	1938	The Hague.....	Mr. Bongarts.
35	1939	Oslo.....	Mr. Ivar Lykke.
36	1947	Cairo.....	H. E. M. H. Haekal Pasha.
37	1948	Rome.....	Mr. Carlo Sforza.
38	1949	Stockholm.....	Mr. Georg Andrén.
39	1950	Dublin.....	Mr. Frank Fahy.
40	1951	Istanbul.....	Mr. C. Baban.
41	1952	Bern.....	Mr. Ayrton de Denardens.
42	1953	Washington.....	Hon. Homer Ferguson.
43	1954	Vienna.....	Mr. Barthold Stürckh.
44	1955	Helsinki.....	Mr. Lennart Heljas.
45	1956	Bankok.....	General Phra Prachon-pachauk.
46	1957	London.....	

## A SPECIFIC EXAMPLE OF THE DIFFICULT TARIFF PROBLEM: THE CASE OF JAPANESE PLYWOOD

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I have frequently indicated on the Senate floor that the tariff problem is still one of the most difficult facing our Nation.

On the one hand, as I have pointed out, very often—most recently, just a few days ago—America is interested in worldwide economic health. We want to encourage the two-way flow of goods and services. We are anxious to assure an increasing market overseas for American manufacturers and other products.

On the other hand, we face, very frankly, the hard fact that already, here in our own country, in certain specific industries, hardships are definitely being experienced because of exceedingly low-priced foreign competitive products.

How to fulfill all of our responsibilities; how to satisfy our worldwide interests, while at the same time protecting our natural domestic interest—this poses the problem. It cannot be solved by an off-the-cuff judgment.

The facts must be secured in each instance. The American market is, of course, the greatest in the world. Naturally, first chance in the American market belongs to the American producer.

I wish to call attention now to one particular situation which illustrates the problem.

I feel that all men of good will, including those who do desire economic health overseas, but who also want economic health at home, will want to study it.

Between 1935 and 1941, Japanese plywood exports to this country averaged approximately 1½ million feet a year. Today Japanese plywood imports have reached a total of 650 million feet, and the Japanese have captured 45 percent of the market. Other exporting coun-

tries, which are entitled to consideration, are not receiving it. Meanwhile, our own plywood factories are closing, and American labor is being rendered idle.

I have before me a statement furnished to me by Walter W. Smith, one of the American plywood manufacturers. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD, at this point, as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Congress, friends, and associates in the nationwide plywood industry, I represent Linwood, Inc., of Gillett, Wis., one of the smaller plants in our industry.

The purpose of our presence here today is in line with the fact that ever since the advent of man, self-preservation has been the first law of nature, and providing for the health and welfare of our loved ones is uppermost in our hearts and minds as we follow our daily vacations.

You men of the Congress, having human tendencies, have enjoyed an opportunity to realize how much an increase in one's earning capacity adds to the peace of mind, well being and sense of security of yourself and loved ones. By comparison, we in the plywood industry can look forward to no security or increase in the future of our business or financial returns from the labor of our hands.

What is causing the forboding and precarious future outlook in our hardwood-plywood industry? Our Government has tried to fashion a system of import tariffs on plywood, the purpose of which, we hope we are right in assuming, is an effort to extend to all peoples throughout the world an equal opportunity to do export business with this country. The hope in so doing is that it may stimulate world trade, wage increases, and higher standards of living in the participating foreign countries.

You may be interested to know just how successfully such equality of opportunity to trade with this Nation is working out in the plywood industry. A summary of reports on imports of plywood during the years 1955-56 indicates that Japan has monopolized 74 percent of all such imports, leaving 26 percent for 28 other friendly exporting foreign nations. Among exporters to this country are Canada, Finland, the Philippines, Denmark, Sweden, West Germany, and other friendly nations, each of which has higher standards of living and wage scales than has Japan and consequently a higher cost of production.

Does Japan have any inherent right over other foreign countries to monopolize our import-plywood markets as she is doing?

From 1935 to 1941, inclusive, Japanese plywood exports to this country averaged approximately 1.5 million feet per year. Prior to 1934 she had little or no plywood production. During the year 1956 Japanese plywood imports reached the total of 650 million feet and no end in sight.

After World War II Japan's economic and industrial life was stimulated by a combination of circumstances including technical and financial assistance to plywood manufacturers and other most-favored-nations treatment by our Government. The quality and productive ability of Japanese labor is known throughout the world as is also their low-wage scale and long hours of work. Those two factors together makes it possible for Japan to underprice all other foreign nations in their endeavor to sell plywood in our country. The same inequality of production costs hampers our efforts to sell our own plywood in, what we hope, is still our own country.

Japan is presently enjoying three-quarters of the plywood imports into this country

and a total of approximately 45 percent of all hardwood plywood consumed in the United States while at the same time domestic plywood plants are suffering financial difficulties all over this country. Is there anything in this situation which assures greater national security in time of war?

Japan has usurped this volume of plywood sales not alone to the loss and damage of all other foreign plywood producers but also to the loss and damage of labor in all phases of domestic plywood production.

It is reported that some Japanese plywood is delivered in this country at prices lower than on sales made in Japan.

We are all aware that you men in Congress are facing a multitude of problems and yet we feel sure you are concerned over the welfare of tens of thousands of tax-paying workers in all phases of the far-flung plywood industry. May we ask that after a full study of the facts involved you take steps to establish import plywood quotas on all foreign plywood imports and a realistic antidumping act by congressional action to safeguard the inherent rights of the people of your States and Nation.

We pray that this will be done.

WALTER W. SMITH,  
President and General Manager, Linwood Inc., Gillett, Wis.

An incomplete listing of Wisconsin's plywood and veneer users and the plants which supply a part of their needs: 28 veneer and plywood plants, 28 boat builders, 33 door manufacturers, 8 casket manufacturers, 113 furniture manufacturers, 14 brush manufacturers, 15 hotel and restaurant furniture manufacturers, 103 mill and woodwork manufacturers, 18 veneer cheese box manufacturers, 66 wooden cabinet manufacturers.

## FLOOD DISASTER IN WEST VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY, AND VIRGINIA

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I have just returned from a visit to that portion of my State which, along with parts of neighboring Kentucky and Virginia, suffered a terrible flood disaster on January 29 and 30. I was appalled at the extent of the damage to communities in southern West Virginia, in the Tug River and Guyandotte River valleys, and along tributaries of those streams. The extent of the damage to homes, businesses, highways, and public institutions, while not fully determined, will run into the millions of dollars. The hardships and suffering this disaster imposed upon thousands of people in the flood-stricken regions is almost beyond comprehension. One must see for himself the havoc wrought to understand fully the extent of this recent disaster.

Let me say here, Mr. President, that I have only the highest of praise for the quick response made by Government agencies to alleviate the distress resulting from this tragedy of nature. The people in the affected areas, their local units of government, representatives of Federal agencies near the scene, and humanitarian organizations labored day and night to care for more than 1,000 persons left homeless in my State. It soon became evident, however, that the local people could not alone cope with this disaster. It became necessary for the Federal Government to provide assistance and the speed with which the various agencies acted is deserving of the highest praise.

I was first informed of the scope of the disaster when I received a telegram from Mayor Ira Cooper, of Matewan, on January 30. He informed me that more than 80 percent of the homes in the town of Matewan were under water, and that the situation was more than the local people could cope with. He appealed to me to do what I could to obtain assistance from the Federal Government. I talked by telephone with other municipal officials in the towns affected and sensed the need for immediate action on the part of Federal agencies. Such action was forthcoming speedily and efficiently. In fact, when I talked with officials of the Federal Civilian Defense Administration here in Washington on January 30, I was informed that they were already moving in to help alleviate the distress. The American Red Cross was already sending in supplies. The Second Army began moving in a contingent of soldiers to help in rescue work and to restore public services. The National Guard had already responded in a most helpful way.

I immediately communicated with Gov. Cecil H. Underwood of West Virginia, on the gravity of the situation. He already had sent representatives into the affected areas. On request the President declared a six-county region of southern West Virginia a major disaster area, and directed the full force of the Federal agencies to go to the aid of the stricken people. A civil defense force was sent into the area at once to survey the extent of the damage and to assist local officials in rehabilitation work. Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, chairman of the American Red Cross, visited the stricken area personally and supervised the extensive aid rendered by that great humanitarian organization. I have at hand a letter from General Gruenther on that phase of the flood relief, and at this point, I ask unanimous consent to have his letter printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS,  
Washington, D. C., February 4, 1957.

MY DEAR SENATOR REVERCOMB: I have just completed a survey of the areas in Kentucky, Virginia, and West Virginia which were devastated by the recent flash floods. A flight over the affected area and personal visits to some of the hardest hit communities gave me a chance to see the heavy damage and understand the extent of the Red Cross job in helping these people to get back on their feet. The total effect of the disaster is much greater than had been indicated by earlier reports. Over 19,000 families and small businesses have been affected with hundreds of homes totally destroyed or badly damaged. Reports received to date reveal that in West Virginia 3,377 families have been affected. Heaviest damage occurred in the counties of Mingo and Logan.

Since I have only recently assumed the responsibilities as president of the American Red Cross, I was greatly interested to obtain firsthand information about Red Cross relief activities within the affected areas. It was truly gratifying to learn that hundreds of volunteers quickly mobilized to provide food, shelter, and clothing for the victims. During the peak emergency, the Red Cross sheltered and fed over 10,000 persons.

I was much impressed with the leadership and cooperation between the Red Cross, civil defense, State, and municipal officials. The

work of the Armed Forces has also been outstanding. During the course of my survey, I was able to talk personally with a number of small-business men and families who suffered losses as a result of the floods. There was no spirit of defeatism and I am proud to report the people of your State are showing true courage and are exercising maximum initiative in overcoming the effects of this catastrophe.

The Red Cross is now confronted with the long-term job of assisting families and small businesses to recover from the effects of the flood. A staff of over 200 experienced disaster workers from all parts of the country are being assigned to assist local Red Cross chapters to carry out this phase of our program. Estimates are necessarily incomplete, but there is every indication now that the Red Cross will expend over \$3 million.

Let me assure you that we shall stay on the job until all who need Red Cross assistance have been helped.

Sincerely,

ALFRED M. GRUENTHER.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, the Small Business Administration also responded forthwith to the need and established a special office at Williamson to process quickly applications for flood-disaster loans. Other Federal agencies were already on the scene to offer aid and counsel to local authorities. With all of this assistance, together with the great effort put forth by the people themselves, the effects of the disaster were alleviated to a great extent. The Salvation Army moved quickly into the area with clothing and other help. Citizens of nearby communities and industrial companies delivered food and usable water for those persons in need. My heartfelt praise goes out to all those who responded so willingly and so generously.

It is now imperative, I feel, that everything possible be done to prevent such catastrophes in the future. And, after seeing first-hand the terrific damage caused in my State, I am convinced that we must explore every possibility of flood control along those streams which periodically overflow their banks. For that reason, I have requested the Army Corps of Engineers to complete as quickly as possible an up-to-date survey of the Tug River and Guyandotte River Basins and their tributaries in southern West Virginia, and all streams in this major disaster area, to determine to what extent flood-control projects may prevent further catastrophe in that part of my State. Col. H. J. Skidmore, of the Huntington, W. Va., Army Corps of Engineers, who for a time was with me on a tour of the flood area, has assured me that a complete report will be made by his office as quickly as possible.

I am pleased to note that the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER] has also presented immediate and long-range recommendations for future flood protection along the Big Sandy River, which recommendations, if carried out, will help prevent further flood damage to one area in my State. His recommendations deserve the most careful consideration and early action.

#### FIFTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF SINKING OF THE BATTLESHIP "MAINE"

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. President, 59 years ago tomorrow night, February 15, 1898,

the battleship *Maine* was mysteriously blown up at her mooring in Habana Harbor. Without warning, at 9:40 o'clock a double explosion rent the great vessel in two. As a result, 260 American officers and men were killed or drowned.

The events of that terrible night in Cuba fused American public opinion behind the cause of the Cuban patriots who long had had our Nation's sympathy. With "Remember the *Maine*" as their battle cry, American forces on land and sea avenged the sinking of that great ship. The battle cry was the echo of another fateful day in American history—the day at the Alamo, and it was to be echoed again decades later, at Pearl Harbor.

Today, the significance of the destruction of the *Maine* remains as a warning to all who would launch an unprovoked attack against the United States. May the loss of the battleship *Maine* remind us Americans, too, of our responsibilities as a world power, and of the necessity in these troubled times of maintaining our watchful strength—a strength which is undeniably the greatest deterrent to aggression today.

It is a privilege for me, as a citizen of the State of Maine, to pay tribute today to the memory of the battleship *Maine* and to the 260 American men who lost their lives in her sinking.

#### NINETY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF ADMISSION OF OREGON TO THE UNION

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, today marks the 98th anniversary of the entrance into the Union of the State I have the honor, in part, to represent. On February 14, 1859, the act admitting Oregon was officially approved by President James Buchanan. Since that eventful moment, Oregon has made important contributions to the national welfare, to national prosperity, and to national defense.

Oregon has been blessed by a generous Creator with vast resources of soil, timber, water, wildlife, fisheries, and scenic grandeur. Oregon also has a population consisting of imaginative, vigorous people who look constantly to new frontiers of faith and vision. Oregon is an enlightened State. It has a high degree of literacy, and a splendid system of schools and colleges, both publicly and privately supported.

Oregon has given to the Nation such innovations in democratic government as the initiative and referendum. It was the first State to provide for direct election of United States Senators, thus helping to broaden the base of American democracy. This, in many respects, has been our State's most permanent contribution to political vitality in the United States. Oregon also led the way in fixing maximum-hour and minimum-wage standards for women and children in industry. The constitutionality of such protective laws first was upheld by the United States Supreme Court in the historic case of Muller against Oregon.

My wife and I have traveled over the entire trail of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, where those first of all west-bound Americans carried our flag from



St. Louis to the mouth of the mighty Columbia River, which today is recognized as the North American waterway with the greatest potential for hydroelectric-power production. No one could look upon Oregon's majestic uplands and seacoast from that historic trail and not feel a sense of pride and contentment in being a resident of so favored a domain.

Mr. President, I wish to add that I am paying this brief tribute to our wonderful State on its 98th birthday in behalf of both the distinguished senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] and myself. He is in the West, where he is addressing the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco and the western regional meeting of the Democratic Party. He has advised that he desires to join in heralding to the Senate the anniversary date of Oregon's membership in the Federal Union of States known as the United States of America.

On this birthday anniversary of the great State of Oregon it is appropriate to call to the attention of the Senate the historical role which Oregon has played in the opening of the West. The first structure to be built by Americans along the Pacific slope was erected some 151 years ago on Oregon soil. This was the famous Fort Clatsop, which housed the intrepid explorers of the Lewis and Clark Expedition during 1805 and 1806, when they waited out the winter at the western terminus of their cross-country trek, near the mouth of the Columbia River.

During the last session of Congress, there was enacted legislation to study the Fort Clatsop site as the location for a new national monument. I was pleased to introduce the bill, which eventually led to commencement by the National Park Service of surveys of the Fort Clatsop area. It is my hope that it will some day become the newest addition to our system of historic shrines, so that suitable recognition can be given to Oregon as the location of the first settlement by the Americans whose discoveries paved the way for the great western migration which followed.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at the conclusion of my remarks an article, which I wrote for the New York Times of November 25, 1956, detailing some of the background of Fort Clatsop and its erection by the Lewis and Clark expedition.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MONUMENT ON THE PACIFIC: HISTORIC FORT IN OREGON MAY SOON BECOME NATIONAL SHRINE

(By RICHARD L. NEUBERGER)

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—Mr. NEUBERGER, junior United States Senator from Oregon, is author of the bill authorizing a national monument at Fort Clatsop.)

ASTORIA, OREG.—The oldest of all American settlements on the Pacific coast soon may become the country's newest national monument. Under the terms of legislation passed by the 84th Congress, the National Park Service is presently studying the possibilities of creating a national shrine at rebuilt Fort Clatsop, near the picturesque mouth of the vast Columbia River. This was where Meriwether Lewis and William Clark spent the bleak winter of 1805-06, after they had carried

the flag of the United States from St. Louis to the shores of the Pacific Ocean.

Fort Clatsop has an eminent rank in history. It was the first American military post anywhere west of St. Louis. It was the first habitation by Americans along the Pacific seaboard. It was the first edifice to house white persons in the Pacific Northwest. It was where American conquest of the West began.

Last year, as part of the sesquicentennial observance of the arrival of Lewis and Clark at tidewater, Fort Clatsop was totally reconstructed on the exact site of the original post. The drawings and sketches of Lieutenant Clark, found in the expedition's journals, were followed faithfully. The famous fort is 50 by 50 feet in dimensions, with three rooms along one wall and 4 along the other. A military parade ground occupies the center square, for the men of Lewis and Clark were enlisted in the United States Army.

#### COMMUNIST PROJECT

Reconstruction of Fort Clatsop was a community project. The Oregon Historical Society had strained a limited budget to obtain the site. The Crown-Zellerbach Corp. provided all the logs for the stockade and buildings. The logs were cut to the exact proportions of those described in Lieutenant Clark's 150-year-old plans. Even the flagpole was made the precise height of that from which flew the original Stars and Stripes to wave within sight of the Pacific Ocean.

In recreating Fort Clatsop, difficulty was encountered in finding men with experience at constructing a log fort. The most skilled cabinetmakers and woodworkers did not have this type of skill. Two Finnish immigrants, recently arrived in the United States, at last were discovered. They had just the talents needed.

These men, at daily carpenter's wages, undertook the major construction job. Thomas Vaughan, director of the Oregon State Historical Society, considers them actually responsible for the success of the project. Thus did two newcomers to America rebuild the oldest buildings which ever housed Americans west of St. Louis.

As a national monument, Fort Clatsop will possess many fascinating features. During the summer months of 1956, even with the most minimum sort of custodial care, more than 10,000 visitors trekked to the fort. The stockade commands a panorama of the sloughs, inlet, and bays which surround the wide mouth of the Northwest's greatest river. Lofly trees of Douglas-fir form a natural fortress beyond the man-built bulwarks. On clear days, stately freighters and sleek passenger liners can be seen standing out to sea, ready to breast the Columbia's rolling bar.

#### STREAM NAMED FOR EXPLORERS

Fittingly, a near-by smaller stream is named the Lewis and Clark River. It meanders off into the wooded hills. In the distance bulks the 3,266-foot summit of Saddle Mountain, one of the highest peaks in the gentle coast range. Lewis and Clark themselves referred to this spectacular landmark in their journals, but never bestowed its nomenclature. Elk and deer inhabit the forests, and are tracked down during Oregon's hunting seasons. Indeed, the abundant supply of game induced the explorers to settle at the site of Fort Clatsop in 1805, rather than across the river in what today is the State of Washington.

The location of firepits, barbecue pits, log remains, and other remnants has left no doubt that the rebuilt structure is on the ground occupied by the original Fort Clatsop, which Capt. Meriwether Lewis named for the Clatsop Tribe of coastal Indians. Both the Oregon Historical Society and the National Park Service have taken great care to locate the site accurately.

At least \$50,000 has been invested in the site and in the reconstruction of the celebrated fort. With the establishment of a national monument, Thomas Vaughn of the Historical Society believes that it will become one of the principal tourist attractions of the north Pacific seacoast.

Visitors who glimpse the reconstructed fort also will have an opportunity to savor of some of the finest boating, hiking, fishing, and surf bathing anywhere in the West.

The spacious Clatsop beaches stretch southward for many miles from the mouth of the Columbia River. These beaches, of sand as white as glacial snow, are frequently guarded by towering headlands and lofty capes. The surf is foamingly picturesque, although often too chilly for all except the most Spartan swimmers. Back and forth across the Columbia's bar prowls the Engineer Corps dredge *Essayons*, largest in the world, deepening the river entrance to 48 feet. This has long been a goal of mariners and pilots. Peacock Spit, near the Columbia's mouth, has claimed more vessels than any other shoal off the north Pacific coast.

Astoria, a few miles from Fort Clatsop, is the principal salmon-fishing community in the Northwest. During the late summer, hordes of Chinook salmon return to the Columbia from the sea, where they may roam as far as the Kamchatka. These fish must ascend to the river's remote headwaters. There it is their destiny to spawn and then to die. They run a gantlet of sports fishermen and commercial gill netters en route.

The Chinooks frequently weigh up to 50 or 60 pounds. Although Lewis and Clark wearied of this diet, they are among the tastiest of fish. Tourists catching a river giant like to have their salmon canned at a custom cannery, with the proud fisherman's own name on the fancy labels.

#### TRANSPORTATION

No railroad passenger trains serve Astoria, but there is frequent service by Greyhound buses and West Coast Airlines. The highways are excellent. U. S. 101 threads along the seacoast, hugging cliffs and looping headlands. State Route 26 twists across the Coast Range via the Wolf Creek drainage basin. The distance from Portland is 98 miles. Route 26 goes through Seaside, Oregon's most popular beach resort, which is approximately 18 miles from the site of reconstructed Fort Clatsop. Lewis and Clark strolled along the generous beaches and distilled salt from sea water at Seaside to cure their elk steaks and roasts.

When they were in Oregon long ago, some of the argonauts of Lewis and Clark climbed a great cape back of Seaside now known as Tillamook Head. In the lonely solitude of that vast scene, they were relieved to get back to the snug coziness of their stockade of logs at Fort Clatsop. The rebuilt version of that first of all American homes in the West is being studied today by the National Park Service for establishment as a national shrine. Fort Clatsop, after all, symbolizes America's beginning as a nation which stretches from sea to shining sea.

#### RECORD OF THE MAINE NATIONAL GUARD

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. President, as all my distinguished colleagues know, there is at the present time a growing furor over the training of the National Guard. While the central core of the controversy is the active-duty training requirement to be imposed on men enlisting in the Guard, certain statements made in the heat of the argument have cast unwarranted discredit on the record of the National Guard. I happen to be one who firmly believes that the National Guard

has long been one of our first lines of defenses, and has served with credit whenever called. In order that the record may be complete, I request unanimous consent that a brief history of the Maine National Guard, of which it was my privilege to serve as commander in chief during my term as Governor of Maine, be printed in the body of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

**A HISTORICAL OUTLINE OF DUTY PERFORMED BY THE MAINE ARMY AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD IN FEDERAL AND STATE STATUS**

The history of the Maine National Guard subsequent to World War I is the history of the National Guard of the several States, Territories, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia. Reorganization of the National Guard to meet additional requirements in the event of Federal and State emergency and in accordance with training directive promulgated by the then War Department placed the Maine National Guard in a highly effective status when at the direction of the President, it was called for active duty in connection with World War II in two increments.

The 240th Coast Artillery (Harbor Defense) Regiment was ordered into active military service on September 16, 1940. The regiment assumed its tactical position in the harbor defense of Portland and together with many recruits trained to fulfill its wartime mission of harbor defense. After training replacements and furnishing many officers and men for the activation of the antiaircraft artillery which were being formed to counter the airpower of the enemy, the regiment was broken up on October 7, 1944, leaving only Battery E, 185th Coast Artillery Battalion (formerly Headquarters and Headquarters Battalion, 240th) to carry on the lineage and to man the 16-inch harbor guns at Peaks Island, Maine.

The 152d Field Artillery Regiment was inducted into active Federal service on February 24, 1941 together with the 103d Infantry Regiment as a part of the 43d Infantry Division. The 43d Division was comprised of men from Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Connecticut and was known as the Winged Victory Division. At the time that the 152d FA Regiment went into service the infantry division was triangularized and the Maine battalion was redesignated as the 203d FA Regiment, later to be redesignated as the 203d FA Battalion. The battalion went through training at Camp Shelby, Miss., and later to Fort Bragg, N. C. From Fort Bragg, the unit moved to Camp Shanks in California and subsequently to the New York Port of Embarkation. After a period of maneuvers in England they landed at Omaha Beach on the 23d of June 1944. The battalion was attached to the 30th Infantry Division and participated in the destruction of St. Lo. They participated in the breakout from the Seine bridgehead and followed the campaign across northern France, Belgium, and Holland. The battalion made the dash to the Elbe River and fired in support of the assault on Magdeburg. During its long months of combat, the 203d fired more than 68,000 rounds in hurling 3,200 tons of steel and flame at the enemy. In 318 days of combat, 1 officer, and 8 men were killed, while 2 officers and 50 men were wounded. The battalion's observation planes flew 450 combat missions, and the outfit moved 60 times in covering 1,450 miles from the beach to the last firing position. A proud record it was, and the driving force which made it possible was the spirit behind the numbers of the 203d.

The history of Maine's 103d Infantry paralleled the history of the 43d Infantry Division

through training in the United States to tour of duty in New Zealand when it appeared likely that the Japanese might invade that country. It was shipped to New Caledonia for a brief stay and early in 1943 participated in the Guadalcanal campaign. Early in 1943 following this they participated in the Guadalcanal campaign. Early in 1943 following this they participated in the invasion of the Russell Islands, and in late June of 1943 with elements of the Navy and Marines assaulted New Georgia landing on Rendovia Island. The publication "Fighting Division" published by the Infantry Journal has the following to say with regard to this National Guard Division of which Maine units were a part:

"For 35 days of what many authorities believe to be the dirtiest, roughest campaign of the early war in the Pacific, the 43d fought for Munda Airport. As yet inexperienced in the ways of jungle fighting, the 43d was opposed by some of the crack elements of the Imperial Japanese Army. All the tricks of the jungle which eventually became old stuff to our troops were strange to the men of the 43d in the fight for Munda. They had to learn the hard and bloody way, and they did. On August 5 the 43d broke the Japanese resistance and seized its prime objective—the vital Munda airstrip."

From Munda, the division fought in Guinea at Aitape and had a share in the bloody battle of the Drinimur River. Following this campaign, they drew the assignment to invade the island of Luzon with the mission to take the left flank and secure the hill masses and road network to block off strong Japanese forces in the mountains at Baguio. The division bore the brunt of the fighting in this area. Later the division moved to the east of Manila and helped to clear the Japanese from the hills near the city and free the Ipo Dam which was the main water supply for the city of Manila. The 43d Division left Manila and arrived at Yokohama and were later located about 45 miles from Tokyo at a large Japanese air training field. The 103d Infantry returned to the United States from Japan with the 43d Division, it being the first division to return to the United States from the Pacific theater as a complete division.

The Maine Guard reorganized following World War II and at the outbreak of the Korean incident was ready to take its place as a first line defense unit should the need arise.

On July 28, 1950, the 703d AAA Battalion, and the attached 354 Signal Radar maintenance unit, were ordered to active duty effective August 15, 1950, at which time they were relieved of assignment to First Army and assigned to Third Army at Camp Gordon, Ga. At the end of the training period, the battalion was sent to Fort Hancock, N. J., where it remained in the AAA Defense (Antiaircraft) of New York City until its relief from service on April 14, 1952. In this connection, it is of interest to note that the battalion was levied for many of its officers and men who saw service in other organizations in Korea.

Also inducted on February 1, 1951, was the 101st Fighter Wing, Maine National Guard, who after a short period of time at Dow Air Force Base was sent to Grenier Field in New Hampshire where many remained.

The 104th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron located in South Portland, Maine, was ordered to active duty on September 1, 1951 to serve for a period of 24 months. The unit comprised of 16 officers and 156 airmen at the time of induction was assigned to Continental Air Command. The unit reported to Camp Edwards, Mass.; here it became part of an aircraft and warning control group and in February of 1952 was merged with the 102d Aircraft and Warning Squadron. In April of that year, the squadron was

alerted and moved to Camp Kilmer, N. J., and embarked for Tripoli, Libya, and north Africa where it set up equipment in connection with its assigned mission. The unit was released to State control on November 1, 1952, after having served with distinction.

At no time in the history of the Maine National Guard has the training effort of either the Army or the Air side been found wanting by the active Army or Air Force. In connection with its State mission, the Air National Guard has been called out by its Governor in connection with textile strikes, floods, and forest fires. The action of the units under State control has reflected great credit upon the men and their commanders. The quality of Maine National Guard units, both Army and Air, has been tested from time to time by State and Federal emergencies and the status of training of these units is evaluated annually by the active Army and Air Force headquarters having training jurisdiction. Reports covering the training for these units for fiscal year 1957 rated Maine units as highly satisfactory.

**THE FARMER AND THE ADMINISTRATION**

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, a friend of mine showed me a little soliloquy entitled "The Man and the Mule," which he said he received from a farmer who voted Republican in 1956. An accompanying letter, he said, explained that it was sent because of Secretary of Agriculture Benson's recent order reducing farm price supports, and the writer's complete disillusionment as to the sincerity of administration farm promises. The soliloquy is relatively short, and I believe all Senators will appreciate its humor, if not its point, so I shall read it:

**THE MAN AND THE MULE**

Over the hill trailed a man behind a mule pulling a plow.

Said the man to the mule: "Bill, you are just a mule, the son of a jackass. I am a man, made in the image of God; yet we work hitched up together year after year, and I wonder if you work for me or I work for you. Verily, I think it is a partnership between a mule and a fool, for surely I work as hard as you, if not harder."

Soon we will be preparing for a corn crop. When the crop is harvested, I give one-third to the land owner as rent, one-third goes to you, and the rest is mine. You consume all your portion except the cobs, while I divide mine with seven children, six hens, two ducks, and a banker, after a small portion goes to my wife. If we both need shoes, Bill, you get yours. You are getting the best of me; and I ask you, is it fair for a mule, the son of a jackass, to swindle a man—lord of creation—out of his subsistence?

You never work without me; but often when I work, you look over the pasture fence and he-haw at me. All the fall and winter the whole family works to earn money for taxes, buy a new set of harness for you, and pay the mortgage on you. And what do you care about the mortgage? Not a thing, you ornery cuss. I even have to worry about the mortgage on your tough, ungrateful hide. And about the only time I am your better is on election day, when I can vote and you can't. After the election is over, though, I realize that I was fully as big a jackass as your papa.

Mr. President, while I deeply regret that the farmer who sent me that little story—and a few million other citizens—did not see through the great deceptions of 1956 before November 6, 1956, I feel



that the indictment is too harsh, and unjust.

Last year the American people were harangued by experts at deception, and in agriculture they were harangued by such experts in the most sanctimonious terms.

From early 1956 until after election, farmers were told that the sun was finally rising for agriculture. On January 16, 1956, Secretary Benson told the convention of the National Council of Farmers Cooperatives:

A new buoyancy in the market place—a new hope—a new vigor and zest—can be anticipated \* \* \* surely it should be reflected promptly in prices and incomes.

In the immediately ensuing months, the administration started boosting farm price supports a little, instead of keeping up their relentless reductions.

President Eisenhower, in vetoing the farm bill, raised supports for wheat from a previously announced level of \$1.81 per bushel to \$2. Corn was raised from \$1.40 to \$1.50. Butter support was raised 2.4 cents per pound. Manufacturing milk supports were raised a little. The oil crops—soybeans, flaxseed, and cottonseed—all got a little boost.

Having thus shifted away from its constant downward pressure on farm prices, the administration proclaimed that the salvation of farmers was at hand.

Secretary Benson declared at Idaho Falls, Idaho, on August 17, 1956, that—

Farm prices and the parity ratio have not only stopped falling—they are definitely climbing.

The Republican Party platform, adopted August 21, 1956, said:

We are gratified by the improvement this year in farm prices and income as a result of our policies.

Two days later President Eisenhower echoed the platform, by declaring:

Recent improvement in farm prices indicates that we are on the right track.

And then Secretary Ezra Benson, on the stump, reechoed Mr. Eisenhower in telling the feed and grain dealers on September 11, 1956:

We are on the right track. The downward slide in prices has been checked. Yes; we are on the right track, and we are going to stay on it.

The farm voters of the Nation were led to believe that the administration had seen the error of its ways; that the ruthless and relentless downward pressure on farm prices was over; and that recovery and salvation could be anticipated.

Secretary Benson rejected with a display of self-righteousness the charge that the slight raising of the administration's low price supports was a political move. In his most righteous manner, he declared that no amount of improper pressure could cause him to deviate one iota from the course he deemed best for farmers.

It was in this sort of a situation that American farmers went to the polls in November 1956, and cast their ballots—some of them still, unfortunately, believing that the Republican oppression

of agriculture was over, and that the higher price supports represented a new, right track toward farm recovery.

"Yes," said Secretary Benson, "we are on the right track and we are going to stay on it."

Mr. President, for a long time I was reluctant to believe that Secretary Benson would engage in deliberate misrepresentation. After all, he was not a party to President Eisenhower's golden promises to the farmers in 1952. He was not in the Eisenhower entourage when they were made. He was appointed Secretary of Agriculture after the election, and apparently he did not feel himself bound by the campaign talk of 90 percent and 100 percent of parity for farmers. He might have rationalized that he did not make the promises of 1952, and therefore had no obligation to keep them.

But Secretary Benson cannot today escape the responsibility for leading farmers to believe that in 1956 the administration was on a new right track, and for adding that we are going to stay on it, and then for turning back at his first opportunity, in 1957, on the old track, the course of relentlessly driving farm prices further and further down.

It was completely clear to those of us who followed the administration farm policy closely for 4 years that the 1956 price-support increases were pure, unadulterated politics, regardless of Secretary Benson's proclamation of righteousness. But I can understand how many farm people, busy with their own work and their own problems, were misled.

The important fact which confronts Congress today is that the squeeze on farmers has been renewed; and that unless this Congress adopts positive, mandatory new farm policies, the administration is going to continue to make farmers economic goats and to drive agriculture into bankruptcy.

So long as farmers continue to want to pay their bills, their taxes, interest, and family living expenses, and to make both ends meet, lower prices are going to mean increased production. And virtually all farmers want to make both ends meet.

The only way the Benson theory that lower prices mean lower production can ever be made to work is to reduce agriculture to such bankruptcy that the farmers are driven from the land.

Repeated reductions in farm price supports between February 1953, when Mr. Benson started hacking at feed prices, and 1956, resulted in the biggest farm production in history. The index of production last year stood at 113 percent of the 1947-49 average. The largest previous production was in 1952, when it was 107 percent of the 1947-49 average.

The administration assured livestock producers that they would benefit from low feed costs. The result in 1956 was livestock production 123 percent of 1947-49, and all-time record, with low, disastrous prices.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks a table showing administration actions in reducing farm price supports, starting with Mr.

Benson's first move against feed price levels in February 1953.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### THE FARM SLIDE

February 1953: Reduced cottonseed meal from ceiling (\$80 per ton) to \$75 per ton for Commodity Credit Corporation holdings.

March 4, 1953: Announced no price supports on hay and pasture seeds.

March 1953: Reduced CCC cottonseed meal price from \$75 to \$70 per short ton.

April 20, 1953: Reduced CCC cottonseed meal price from \$70 to \$57 per ton. (Memphis market broke \$10 per ton from April 15 to April 21 on news of this reduction).

May 22, 1953: Reported sale of 527,000 tons of cottonseed meal at the new lowered price levels.

October 14, 1953: Reduced tung nut oil support from \$63.38 to \$54.96.

October 20, 1953: Reduced barley supports from \$1.24 to \$1.15 per bushel; reduced supports on oats from 80 cents to 75 cents per bushel; reduced grain sorghum supports from \$2.43 to \$2.28 a hundredweight; reduced supports on cottonseed from \$54.20 to \$54 a ton.

January 22, 1954: Reduced soybean supports from \$2.56 to \$2.22 a bushel.

February 14, 1954: Reduced supports on butter from 67 cents to 56 cents a pound; on manufacturing milk from \$3.74 to \$3.14 a hundredweight.

March 4, 1954: Reduced supports on dry edible beans from \$7.79 to \$7.24 a hundredweight.

April 9, 1954: Reduced flaxseed supports from \$3.79 to \$3.14 a bushel.

September 15, 1954: Cut wheat supports from \$2.24 to \$2.08 a bushel.

December 13, 1954: Reduced supports on grain sorghum from \$2.28 a hundredweight to \$1.78 a hundredweight; reduced oats supports from 75 to 65 cents a bushel; cut barley supports from \$1.15 to 94 cents a bushel; reduced supports on rye from \$1.43 to \$1.18 a bushel; reduced soybean supports from \$2.22 to \$2.04 a bushel; reduced supports on cottonseed from \$54 to \$46 a ton.

March 24, 1955: Cut supports on corn from \$1.62 to \$1.58 a bushel.

April 8, 1955: Reduced supports on dry edible beans from \$7.24 to \$6.36 a bushel.

May 13, 1955: Cut rice supports from \$4.92 to \$4.66 a bag.

June 10, 1955: Reduced wheat supports from \$2.08 to \$1.81 a bushel.

October 11, 1955: Cut supports on tung nuts from \$54.96 to \$51.06 a ton.

December 30, 1955: Rice supports cut from \$4.66 to \$4.03 a bag.

February 1956: Corn supports reduced from \$1.58 to \$1.40 a bushel; cotton, cut from 31.7 to 29.3 cents a pound.

February 1956: Supports on peanuts reduced from 13.6 to 13.2 cents a pound.

March 1, 1956: Supports on dry edible beans reduced from \$6.36 to \$6.31 a bushel; supports on honey reduced from 11.4 cents a pound to 9.7 cents a pound.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, the table does not include a considerable number of technical, indirect ways, Secretary Benson and his staff have found to chisel down farm prices.

One such example was the changing of parity for manufacturing milk. Secretary Benson discovered that he had discretionary authority to change the base period on which manufacturing milk parity was calculated. He found that he could thus lower parity, and thereby could lower price supports. So he adopted a new base period for manufacturing milk.

My friends from the wheat-producing States tell me that the Department has recently discovered two ways to reduce farm returns from wheat. Western durum wheat handlers discovered that they could save about 10 cents a bushel by exporting wheat from the west coast during the winter months, and by paying the farmers some of that saving. This was so alarming the Department of

Agriculture hastily suspended export subsidies on durum until it could put in a lower, differential subsidy on wheat exported from west-coast ports.

Also, I am advised, the Department is preparing to revise the standards under which wheat is graded. This will be on the pretext of improving quality, but the only actual result will be to reduce farm returns.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a table of the slide in price supports from 1953 through 1955—the slide which preceded our record production of 1956.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*The sliding scale has slid, supports from 1953 through 1955*

Commodity and unit	1953		1954		1955		Change <sup>2</sup>	
	Average support price	Support level, percent	Average support price	Support level, percent	Average support price	Support level, percent	Support price level	In percent, level
Butterfat.....pounds.....	.673	90	.562	75	.562	76.0	-.111	-14
Milk, manufacturing.....hundredweight.....	3.74	90	3.15	75	3.15	80.0	-.59	-10
Barley.....bushels.....	1.24	85	1.15	85	.94	70.0	-.30	-15
Oats.....do.....	.80	85	.75	85	.61	70.0	-.19	-15
Rye.....do.....	1.43	85	1.43	85	1.18	70.0	-.25	-15
Sorghums for grain.....hundredweight.....	2.43	85	2.28	85	1.78	70.0	-.65	-15
Flaxseed.....bushels.....	3.79	80	3.14	70	2.91	65.0	-.88	-10
Soybeans.....do.....	2.86	90	2.22	80	2.04	70.0	-.82	-20
Beans, dry edible.....hundredweight.....	7.79	87	7.24	80	6.36	70.0	-1.43	-17
Cottonseed.....ton.....	54.20	75	54.00	75	46.34	65.0	-7.86	-14
Mohair.....pounds.....	.607	80	1.02	83	.70	91.0	+1.43	+8
Honey.....do.....	.105	70	1.02	70	.090	70.0	-.006	-----
Tung nuts.....ton.....	63.38	65	64.96	60	51.06	60.0	-12.32	-5
Wheat.....bushels.....	2.21	91	2.24	90	2.08	82.5	-.13	-6
Corn.....do.....	1.60	90	1.62	90	1.58	87.0	-.02	-3
Cotton, upland.....pounds.....	.3080	90	.3158	90	.3170	90.0	+.009	-----
Peanuts.....do.....	.119	90	.122	90	.122	90.0	+.003	-----
Rice.....hundredweight.....	4.84	91	4.92	91	4.66	86.0	-.22	-5
Tobacco, flue cured.....pounds.....	.479	92	.479	90	.483	91.0	+.004	-----
Tobacco, fire cured.....do.....	.35	-----	.348	-----	.346	-----	+.004	-----
Burley.....do.....	.466	91	.464	91	.462	91.0	-.004	-----
Wool.....do.....	.531	90	.532	90	.62	106.0	+.089	+16

<sup>1</sup> Minimum support for 1956 is \$1.81 equal to 76 percent of parity. Support level in 1953 exceeded 90 percent of parity due to "forward pricing provision," also reflected elsewhere in the table.

<sup>2</sup> Apparent inconsistencies in case and percentage level are due to transition from old to new parity.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, Secretary Benson's reduction of price supports, as announced last weekend, should make it crystal clear to everyone that the administration is not on any new track; but that in February 1957 it is again on the track on which it started traveling in February 1953—a course of relentless oppression of the farmers, of continued reduction of their price supports, and of continued squeezing from them of food at lower prices, to offset rampant inflation in other segments of the economy.

The action taken last weekend was indeed a shock to the farmers. All this week I have received frantic telephone calls from cottongrowers in Tennessee. They say this will be a heavy blow to them; and it certainly will.

The cut in the supports on flaxseed and cottonseed dropped them from 70 percent to 65 percent; and on cotton, from 84 to 77 percent.

This new price level means \$5.40 less per bale of cotton, and \$2 less per ton of cottonseed. On last year's total cotton crop, such a cut means a total loss to the cotton farmers of between \$89 million and \$90 million.

Unfortunately, Mr. President, the Democrats cannot alone prevent the Government from pursuing this course. President Eisenhower has demonstrated that he will use his veto power to kill any proposed legislation which would halt and reverse this slide.

Our only real hope is that the countless members of Mr. Eisenhower's and Mr. Benson's own party here in Congress, who know that disaster lies ahead

for agriculture unless the course is changed, will defy the administration lash, and will join in writing mandatory farm legislation restoring at least 90-percent price supports.

Farm-program costs have doubled and trebled under Eisenhower and Benson. Production has soared. The situation has worsened year after year. And now we are back on the same old road to agricultural ruin.

Democrats are virtually unanimously prepared to reenact strong price-support legislation. But we must have substantial assistance from our colleagues across the aisle. Only they can supply the majority necessary to override the inevitable veto which will be affixed to such legislation at the White House or at some quail farm or vacation resort.

With the administration's position again clear, the responsibility for continuing or changing the course is the responsibility of the Republican Members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives. They alone can "veto" a veto. I am sure there is nothing the farmers of America would like to hear more than the news that a caucus of Republicans in Congress had determined to end the Benson fiasco and to join the Democratic majority in enacting legislation, a veto notwithstanding, to save the farmers and the economy.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks, an article on the meaning of the farm vote in the last election. The article was published in the U. S. News & World Report of February 1, 1957.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### WHAT HIT THE REPUBLICANS IN MIDWEST—HERE'S THE WAY THEY SEE IT

Was there really a farm revolt in 1956? Did farmers in large numbers turn away from the Republican Party? Does the loss of ground by Republicans in congressional and governorship races west of the Mississippi in 1956 mean that a Democratic sweep is in the making for 1958 and 1960?

These questions, arising at the White House in the wake of the 1956 election, now are drawing answers from the Republican National Committee. Careful studies of the voting in farm precincts of the Middle West have been made by the committee's fieldmen.

The committee report, now in the hands of White House officials, pulls no punches in its appraisal of the seriousness of the shift in farm votes, so far as the Republican Party is concerned. The ballots cast by the farmers in 1956 are to have much to do with shaping administration farm policies in the months ahead.

#### LOCAL UPRISINGS

"While there was no national farm revolt, there certainly were some violent local uprisings," a farm expert of the Republican National Committee informed a White House official.

The reports from the field were peppered with criticism of the administration's farm policies since 1952. They were sharply critical, in several cases, of Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture. And the election figures, collected at the precinct level, detailed the story of Republican losses.

A fieldman for the National Committee in Iowa said Secretary Benson should resign. Another, in North Dakota, wrote: "If the Department of Agriculture is not cleaned up the entire Midwest will go solid Democrat in 1958." In Minnesota, a third fieldman



said Republican losses there were due to "failure to convince farmers of our sympathy for them and their problems."

#### WHITE HOUSE STARTED IT

The study was prompted by an inquiry from a White House official. He asked the national committee research staff: "Was there a farm revolt?"

After a preliminary study, the national committee replied that the farm vote held up pretty well east of the Mississippi River, that President Eisenhower seemed actually to have received more farm votes in the South than he did in 1952. But the committee reported:

"In some parts of the Midwest and Great Plains States, especially where the economic problems of farmers were compounded by drought, there was a sharp drop-off from the 1952 farm vote for President Eisenhower. Here, the decline in rural support for Republican candidates for the Senate and House was even more pronounced."

West of the Mississippi, the report said, there was a definite fall off in Republican strength among farmers in virtually every State. It said the drop was substantial in the wheat and cattle country, but also was large in Iowa and Minnesota, where agriculture is widely diversified.

Analyzing the results of congressional races in the Middle and Far West, the committee found the greatest losses in areas where farm incomes had been slipping. It was here that Democrats had aimed their heaviest punches of the 1956 campaign.

In States west of the Mississippi, Republicans lost 10 House seats in 1956, although they managed to hold these areas for Mr. Eisenhower. Close results in two other House races in this region were contested.

The national committee found that, in every case except 1 among the House races, Republican candidates had won by good margins in 1952, won by smaller margins in 1954, and lost to Democrats in 1956. They started from a high level of votes in 1952, with healthy winning margins and moved steadily downhill during the period of the Republican administration. The one exception was in Nevada, where candidates and conditions differed from those in the other races.

#### UNREST ON FARMS

A close look at the voting convinced committee experts that, while the farm problem may not have been the decisive factor in all of these losses, it was important. They concluded that at least three of the losses could be traced with some certainty to farm unrest and drought conditions. The report added:

"While farm unrest may not have been the most prominent issue in certain of these 12 contests, the fact remains that, had the farm vote stayed as Republican as it was in 1952, our candidates would have won in spite of other problems. Had the farm vote held at the 1952 level, we would not only have retained these House seats west of the Mississippi but we would actually have picked up several in such States as Missouri, Wisconsin, and Minnesota."

The report pointed out that virtually all of the Republican Members of the House and Senate west of the Mississippi who were elected won by reduced margins. Often, even in areas that have been staunchly Republican in the past, the margin of victory was only a few hundred or few thousand votes.

#### BASIS FOR WORRY

"The Members of Congress involved are understandably concerned over 1958," the report said.

Pursuing the matter, national committee officials began to dig more deeply into the question. Fieldmen of the committee in 9 States of the Middle West were asked to pick

4 rural precincts in each of their home counties and make detailed studies of the voting in 1952 and 1956.

The precincts studied were at least 85 percent rural. The study brought together comparative figures on presidential, senatorial, House, and governorship races. Fieldmen were asked to note the changes in vote totals compared with 1952, the types of population in the precincts, the condition of crops, and the reasons for vote changes. The overall results of this study are depicted in the charts on pages 60 and 61.

Almost without exception, the study showed a decline in Republican votes. Similarly, in all of the areas a great many voters stayed at home. In very few cases did the total vote come up to what it had been in 1952, and rarely did Democratic candidates pick up as many votes as Republican candidates lost.

In brief, the study showed:

Wisconsin precincts are in an area where crops were good. This area is peopled largely by persons of Scandinavian descent. The fieldman noted a trend to Democrats in every precinct. Mr. Eisenhower carried all 4 precincts in 1952, lost 2 of them in 1956. Senator ALEXANDER WILEY, a Republican, carried all 4 precincts in his 1956 race for reelection.

In the House races, the farmers of these precincts shifted sharply. In 1952, a Republican candidate for the House carried all 4 precincts. But, in 1956, Representative LESTER R. JOHNSON, a Democrat, trying for reelection to the seat he had won in 1954, got a majority in all four of these precincts. He was reelected.

The fieldman said the local organization of Republicans was ineffective and there was strong opposition from the farmers union.

Colorado precincts studied are in an area that had felt drought for 5 of the last 6 years. One precinct holds many Mexican laborers. This precinct turned Democratic in all contests. It had given Mr. Eisenhower and Adlai E. Stevenson a tie in 1952, and had voted Republican in other contests, by narrow margins.

Mr. Eisenhower carried 3 of the 4 precincts in 1956. The Republican candidate for governor won two. At the same time, the Democratic candidate for Senate got 3 of the 4 precincts. The Democratic candidate for Representative won 2 of the 4 and tied in a third. Overall, the congressional district in which the precincts are located reelected Representative J. EDGAR CHENOWETH, a Republican.

The fieldman said the Republican decline was caused by drought, general farm unrest, an unpopular wheat program, and Secretary of Agriculture Benson.

Iowa precincts included also are in drought country. Crops were poor. The population of the precincts is 80 percent of German and Luxembourg descent, 60 percent Catholic.

All of the precincts showed a Democratic trend. Mr. Eisenhower had carried the four precincts in 1952. He lost one in 1956. The Republican candidate for the Senate lost 2 of the 4. The Republican candidate for governor lost 3 of the 4; the Republican candidate had lost two in 1952. CHARLES B. HOEVEN, the Republican candidate for Representative, carried all four precincts. He had no opposition in the district in 1952.

The Republican fieldman said the losses were due to drought, general farm unrest and the unpopularity of the Republican governor. In the statewide voting, Iowa elected a Democratic governor.

North Dakota precincts surveyed are in an area where crops were fair to poor. The population is largely of German and Scandinavian descent.

A Democratic trend showed in all precincts. Mr. Eisenhower got all 4 in 1952, lost 1 in 1956. The Republican candidate

for the Senate won all four in 1956. Democratic candidates for the House and for Governor carried 2 of the 4. North Dakota kept its Republican House delegation, and Republicans held virtually a solid grip on State offices. But they were shaken.

The fieldman, urging that the Agricultural Department be "cleaned up," said declines in Republican votes in the area were due to wheat-acreage controls, poor crops, low prices for barley, Farmers Union activity.

South Dakota precincts in the study are in an area of poor crops.

A swing to Democrats was noted in all precincts. Mr. Eisenhower had carried the four in 1952. He carried 1, tied in 1, lost 2 in 1956. The Republican candidate for the Senate lost two of the precincts. The Republican candidate for Representative lost one. The Republican candidate for Governor carried all four. This district elected a Republican House Member.

Here, the Republican fieldman said the losses were due to drought, disparity in "soil bank" payments, Farmers Union activity and general farm dissatisfaction.

Kansas precincts showed their biggest shift in the governor's race. Two of the four precincts swung back of the Democratic candidate for governor. The 4 precincts are in an area that has suffered from drought for 4 years. Mr. Eisenhower held all 4 precincts as he did in 1952. In the House race, all four precincts also remained Republican.

Nevertheless, the fieldman noted an overall trend to Democrats. He said it was due to drought and a lack of organized Republican effort.

Missouri losses were attributed by the fieldman to the drought, to poor organization, and to failure to sell the Republican farm program.

The overall trend in the four precincts was Democratic. Mr. Eisenhower carried 3 of the 4 in 1952, 2 of the 4 in 1956. Democratic candidates for Senate, House, and governor also carried 2 of the 4. The State elected Democrats for Senate and governor, gave its electoral vote to Mr. Stevenson, and this district elected a Democratic Representative.

Minnesota studies were made in an area of good crops. Population is largely of Bohemian or Norwegian descent.

Democrats gained all along the line. Mr. Eisenhower carried all 4 precincts in 1952, lost one in 1956. This same precinct voted for Democrats for Representative and for governor. The district elected a Republican Representative.

The Republican fieldman reported opposition by the Farmers Union and a lack of good Republican organization.

In Ohio, the principal shifts showed up in the races for Senator and governor. Crops were good. The county in which the studies were made has many part-time farmers who work in industrial plants. Mr. Eisenhower and the Republican candidate for Representative—who also was reelected—held all 4 precincts, as they had in 1952. Their margins were a little lower.

In 1952, the Democratic candidate for the United States Senate lost all 4 of these precincts. But, in 1956, FRANK J. LAUSCHE, a Democrat, carried 3 of the 4 in his successful race for the Senate.

#### STRAIGHT-TICKET VOTERS

In the main, experts of the national committee reported that most of the farmers voted straight tickets. Unlike other voters who, in many cases, voted for Mr. Eisenhower for President and for Democrats for other offices, the report said, farmers showed few signs of such switches.

Notable exceptions were in the senatorial race in Ohio, in the governorship races in Kansas and Iowa. In these races, Eisenhower

voters leaped across the line to vote for Democrats—Mr. Lausche, George Docking, and Herschel C. Loveless. Mr. Docking and Mr. Loveless became the first Democrats to move into the governors' mansions of their States since New Deal days.

Of the States west of the Mississippi, Mr. Eisenhower ran a little better in 1956 than in 1952 in 7 States: Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, and Louisiana. His gains ranged up to 9.7 percentage points. He lost ground, however, in 15 States west of the Mississippi. These losses ranged up to 12.9 percentage points in South Dakota.

#### THE FINDINGS

In checking over the studies, White House officials are finding these things:

Republican candidates have been losing ground steadily in the farming regions since 1952. The trend is reflected both in congressional losses and in smaller pluralities for Mr. Eisenhower.

The losses were heavier in areas affected by drought, but they were not confined to these areas. They reached into every farm area and affected almost every contest.

This is a point that is going to stand at the forefront of all decisions affecting farm politics in the months ahead. The Republican National Committee is acutely aware of the situation. Republican Congressmen from the farm States are emphasizing the point to the President. All of them are troubled about what will happen in 1958 if the trend is not checked.

#### A REPUBLICAN SPOT CHECK ON THE 1956 FARM VOTE

In each of the counties listed below, the Republican National Committee selected four typical farm precincts for a comparison of the 1952 and 1956 votes. The results:

#### WISCONSIN: IN DUNN COUNTY, DAIRY AND CORN AREA

For President		
Republican		Democrat
1952.....	1,070	546
1956.....	830	710
Republican loss: 240 votes.		
Democratic gain: 164 votes.		

For Representative		
Republican		Democrat
1952.....	1,033	502
1956.....	666	832
Republican loss: 367 votes.		
Democratic gain: 330 votes.		

#### COLORADO: IN SAGUACHE COUNTY, POTATO AND CATTLE AREA

For President		
Republican		Democrat
1952.....	826	506
1956.....	710	608
Republican loss: 116 votes.		
Democratic gain: 102 votes.		

For Representative		
Republican		Democrat
1952.....	829	517
1956.....	604	741
Republican loss: 225 votes.		
Democratic gain: 224 votes.		

#### NORTH DAKOTA: IN BOWMAN COUNTY, GRAIN AND CATTLE AREA

For President		
Republican		Democrat
1952.....	490	166
1956.....	293	256
Republican loss: 197 votes.		
Democratic gain: 90 votes.		

For Representative		
Republican		Democrat
1952.....	423	157
1956.....	252	218
Republican loss: 171 votes.		
Democratic gain: 61 votes.		

#### IOWA: IN PLYMOUTH COUNTY, CATTLE AND HOG AREA

For President		
Republican		Democrat
1952.....	1,463	657
1956.....	1,190	780
Republican loss: 273 votes.		
Democratic gain: 123 votes.		

#### For Governor<sup>1</sup>

Republican		Democrat
1952.....	1,119	934
1956.....	825	1,037
Republican loss: 294 votes.		
Democratic gain: 103 votes.		

<sup>1</sup>No contest for Representative in 1 year.  
Source: Republican National Committee.

#### SOUTH DAKOTA: IN LYMAN COUNTY, WHEAT AND CATTLE AREA

For President		
Republican		Democrat
1952.....	117	30
1956.....	64	57
Republican loss: 53 votes.		
Democratic gain: 27 votes.		

For Representative		
Republican		Democrat
1952.....	115	25
1956.....	75	47
Republican loss: 40 votes.		
Democratic gain: 22 votes.		

#### KANSAS: IN CHASE COUNTY, HAY AND CATTLE AREA

For President		
Republican		Democrat
1952.....	520	128
1956.....	437	139
Republican loss: 83 votes.		
Democratic gain: 11 votes.		

For Representative		
Republican		Democrat
1952.....	432	197
1956.....	405	173
Republican loss: 27 votes.		
Democratic gain: 24 votes.		

#### MISSOURI: IN HOLT COUNTY, CORN, HOG, AND CATTLE AREA

For President		
Republican		Democrat
1952.....	1,237	731
1956.....	1,006	806
Republican loss: 231 votes.		
Democratic gain: 75 votes.		

For Representative		
Republican		Democrat
1952.....	1,185	662
1956.....	957	835
Republican loss: 228 votes.		
Democratic gain: 173 votes.		

#### MINNESOTA: IN RICE COUNTY, HOG, CORN, AND DAIRY AREA

For President		
Republican		Democrat
1952.....	809	391
1956.....	596	502
Republican loss: 213 votes.		
Democratic gain: 111 votes.		

For Representative		
Republican		Democrat
1952.....	914	289
1956.....	674	498
Republican loss: 240 votes.		
Democratic gain: 209 votes.		

#### OHIO: IN LICKING COUNTY, CORN, HOG, CATTLE AND DAIRY AREA

For President		
Republican		Democrat
1952.....	798	363
1956.....	761	384
Republican loss: 37 votes.		
Democratic gain: 21 votes.		

#### For Representative

Republican		Democrat
1952.....	831	289
1956.....	723	383
Republican loss: 108 votes.		
Democratic gain: 94 votes.		

#### PROPOSED SANCTIONS AGAINST ISRAEL

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I should like to speak relative to what occurred in this Chamber when, led by the minority leader, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the senior Senator from New York [Mr. IVES], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], there was a great protest against our Government's backing sanctions against Israel. There now have been second thoughts on sanctions, constructive thoughts, dealing with the danger to national survival which confronts Israel and has confronted her since hostilities began on October 29, 1956. The key appears to be United Nations actions in reference to its ability to maintain the peace, and United States willingness to implement them, both inside and outside the United Nations.

A hopeful proposal is pending relating to the Gulf of Aqaba and the security of transit through the international waters, one of the two great issues raised in the debate on sanctions against Israel. We have a right to hope that there will be a solution along the lines proposed with respect to the Gulf of Aqaba. We also have a right to hope that our Government will not be swayed by threats from present efforts to get a solution, but will look at the alternatives of breaches of the peace, chaos, and more Communist interference in the tinderbox that is the Middle East.

We also have hope that our Government, along the lines of the moral principles to be applied with respect to the Gulf of Aqaba, may also present a suggested solution to the problem involving the Gaza strip.

I think the debate on Monday last at least made an important contribution toward putting our feet, at long last, on the constructive road to the establishment of international peace in this very troubled area.

#### A BALANCED BUDGET

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD two editorials from newspapers in South Carolina. The first, which is entitled "Senator BRIDGES Offers a Solution," was published in the Charleston Evening Post on February 4, 1957. The second, which is entitled "Legion Head Challenge To Speak Up Fearlessly Against Increasing Government Control," was published in the Edgefield Advertiser on February 6, 1957.

I wish also to comment briefly on the proposal made by the Senator from New



Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] for a constitutional amendment to require the President and the Congress to balance the budget each year. That is the subject of the editorial in the Charleston Evening Post. I want to make it clear that the editorial approves the idea of a balanced budget.

In my opinion, millions of Americans all over the country also approve—and not only approve, but greatly desire and seek—a balanced budget as a required method of operating the Federal Government. I know that the proposed budget this year is said to be within the revenue anticipated, but there have been too many years in which spending far exceeded revenues.

The public debt totals \$275,906,294.-121.74. Even if we maintain a balanced budget, we should also make greater efforts to reduce the public debt at a faster rate.

At the present rate, it will take generations to pay off the debt, even if no additional indebtedness is incurred, and none can foretell what emergencies may arise.

The Federal Government would do well to follow the example of some of the States with reference to the handling of revenues and appropriations. I shall not attempt to go into the details at this time, but the facts show that the States are in much better financial condition than the Federal Government.

However, I call to the attention of the Senate the provisions for a balanced budget in my own State of South Carolina.

Article 10, section 2 of the State constitution provides that—

The General Assembly shall provide for an annual tax sufficient to defray the estimated expenses of the State for each year, and whenever it shall happen that the ordinary expenses of the State for any year shall exceed the income of the State for such year the General Assembly shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing year sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency of the preceding year together with the estimated expenses for the ensuing year.

That means, first, that the General Assembly is obligated to secure estimates from the financial officers of the State to insure that appropriations for any year do not exceed anticipated revenue. Second, it means, that if an error is made in estimating revenue for one year, it is the obligation of the General Assembly to provide for the deficiency to be paid off during the succeeding year.

As Governor of South Carolina from 1947 to 1951, I required the financial officers of the State to give me a statement when the single-package appropriations bill was sent to me for my signature, certifying that the bill was in balance.

I recommend this procedure as highly satisfactory. It keeps the State of South Carolina in excellent financial condition. It would do the same for the Federal Government.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from South Carolina?

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Charleston (S. C.) Evening Post of February 4, 1957]

#### SENATOR BRIDGES OFFERS A SOLUTION

We approve the purpose of Senator BRIDGES' proposed constitutional amendment, even though we doubt the likelihood of its passage or even its effectiveness.

His proposal is that the President be required to submit a balanced budget each year.

It provides also that Congress may not throw it out of balance; that it may not increase spending without a corresponding boost in taxes.

Senator BRIDGES told his colleagues he had "never sponsored a resolution which I thought had more potential as far as the future welfare of this Nation is concerned."

The provisions could be suspended in war or other grave national emergency by a three-fourths vote of Congress.

We're afraid it wouldn't be difficult for the spenders to drum up an emergency. We have experts in that art.

A similar proposal at the preceding Congress made no headway, and that is likely to be the fate of Senator BRIDGES' resolution.

Yet no budget that won't be balanced by revenue should be proposed or adopted; and taxes adequate to finance all Government expenses should be imposed. Deficit financing should be rejected as inflationary and unsound.

But it is not simply a problem of balanced budgets. The basic problem is that of keeping budgets within bounds. Bloated budgets, such as those of recent years, are bad for the country even when balanced. They siphon off too much of the Nation's substance. They necessitate taxes that have inflationary effects by leading to wage demands and higher prices of goods and services. No constitutional amendment can cope with that situation. Only an aroused public opinion, implemented at the polls, will ever turn the trick.

[From the Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser of February 6, 1957]

#### LEGION HEAD CHALLENGE TO SPEAK UP FEARLESSLY AGAINST INCREASING GOVERNMENT CONTROL

National American Legion Comdr. Dan Daniel has written one of the most impressive summaries of the Americanism versus communism issue we have yet read. It appears in the American Legion Magazine and its title is "Why Trade Our American Birthright for a Mess?"

"Our own system of government and economics is not much older than the Communist Manifesto. Our Constitution, granting man the right to be his own master and the master of the politicians who run the Government, is less than two centuries old. . . .

"What has happened to the downtrodden people who have been forced to live under communism? . . . terror . . . the firing squad . . . to compel acquiescence . . . mass arrests and deportations . . . execution without trial . . . fear and desperation. . . . The socialist system provides no curbs upon the absolute power of the socialist bureaucracy. . . .

"England's socialism," says Daniel, "is not the violent kind but it too meant spreading poverty."

In conclusion he writes:

"We stand in the shadow of those who pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor to bring forth on this continent a new nation dedicated to the proposition that citizens shall control and dictate to the Government, not a government dictating to the citizens. We would be less than

honorable if we failed to speak up fearlessly against the continued and increasing Government control of our rights.

"We would be traitors indeed if we now deserted the tenets of the Founding Fathers which have brought us so successfully into our great American heritage."

The accent which was placed on "letting the Government do it," back in the thirties, created exactly what the best citizens, in Edgefield, in Greenwood, in Saluda, and throughout South Carolina and the whole United States, said it would create.

The words of warning of very wise folk are noted with a surprising degree of similarity to the conditions which prevail a generation later.

They warned of mounting Government debt.

At the present time 83 percent of the entire income-tax load in America is borne by people with yearly incomes below \$6,000.

As for repayment of Government debt, at the present rate of retirement it could not be paid off in 50 years.

Then there was the sage counsel against government paternalism itself which would encourage dependence.

The results are seen in the crime rate, the feverish buildup of organizational and union power for a sort of security, and the ever-growing demands upon government for more and more bureaucratic services.

This week came a strange sound from Washington, a cry almost as with uplifted hands, to the effect that the people will have to stop demanding more services if the Federal budget is ever to be cut and if government is to be a limited government.

Finally, one of the most far-seeing admonitions back in the thirties was that when government spends lavishly and accumulates new powers it attracts to it and to public life ambitious individuals who have a lust for such powers, and the tendency will be toward the elevation of sharpsters, political grafters, power-hungry racketeers who know and care little about constitutional government, patriotic citizenship, and love of country.

The exact pattern of change which was clearly counseled against by those in every community who were the wise and the good and the patriotic and the unselfish and the industrious and those devotees to the constructive upbuilding of free institutions has surely and gradually come about.

Still there is widespread complacency, and still running with full tide is the habit of going along for all one can get out of it.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THURMOND. I yield.

Mr. GOLDWATER. I wish to compliment the distinguished Senator from South Carolina on his remarks, and comment that the junior Senator from Arizona should like to join in full support of the Bridges-Byrd amendment.

I should like to ask the distinguished Senator if he realizes two facts. Does the Senator know that the United States today has a greater national debt than the combined debts of all of the other countries in the world?

Mr. THURMOND. That is my understanding. Our debt is larger than that of all of the other nations of the world put together.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Does the Senator realize also that every baby born today has a \$1,675 first mortgage hanging around his neck?

Mr. THURMOND. I have not calculated the exact amount, but I should say it is at least that much.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I should like to have the floor in my own

right after the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] addresses the Senate; if the Senator from South Carolina will yield to me for a moment on this particular subject, I desire to thank him for his statement and to say I know how the very courageous Senator from South Carolina stands on this matter, and we all appreciate it.

I wish to say very sincerely that, after my service of 21 years in the Senate, it seems to me, as it seems to the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], who has co-sponsored this proposal, and who has been in the Senate longer than I have, the only practical way we shall be able to obtain any assurance of a balanced budget over a period of time is by a constitutional method such as is proposed.

While there may be flaws in the proposal to have a constitutional amendment such as we suggest, it is the most practical approach and I think it is at least a partial answer to the long-range problem. I feel that if the Congress will pass the joint resolution, it can be ratified by the States in the course of the next 2 or 3 years, because there is a growing feeling in favor of such a move.

Mr. President, at this time I ask unanimous consent to have the names of the distinguished Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND], and the distinguished Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER] added to the list of co-sponsors of the joint resolution.

In case the names of the distinguished Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] is not on it, I also ask unanimous consent that his name be added to it, as well as the name of my distinguished colleague from New Hampshire [Mr. COTTON].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

#### PROTESTS AGAINST PROPOSED VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES BY MARSHAL TITO

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I have received and continue to receive a large volume of mail from residents of New Hampshire, as well as from citizens throughout the Nation, protesting the proposed visit to this country of Marshal Tito.

The latest communication which I have received on this subject comes from one of New England's outstanding newspapers, the Manchester Union Leader, which is published in Manchester, N. H. This newspaper has taken a courageous and straightforward position in opposition to a visit by Tito on the grounds that such an occurrence would be an insult to the moral principles and intelligence of all thinking Americans.

Recently the Manchester Union Leader conducted a poll among its readers, whereby opportunity was given for individuals to register their written objection to this proposal. As a result of the poll, I have just had delivered to me something over 2,000 signed protests, representing a substantial cross section of New Hampshire's reading public.

Mr. President, one of the hallmarks of the freedoms which we enjoy in this

country is the privilege of each American to be well read and accurately informed. By the same token, it is the responsibility of news media to see that the American public is not only well informed, but that each individual has opportunity to express his or her views on issues of grave international importance. The Manchester Union Leader meets this test, and this most recent poll is indicative of the constructive public service to which it is dedicated.

I think my views with regard to any proposed visit by Tito are well known and it is hardly necessary for me to repeat them at length. I may say, however, that I am not convinced of the necessity for inviting the dictator of Yugoslavia to be our official guest in Washington.

I should like to make it clear that I do not rule out the value of discussing common problems with persons with whom I do not agree. In many cases, it is conceivable that a basis for agreement can be reached, and I certainly am prepared to listen to any reasonable suggestion which might contribute to the cause of peace and the avoidance of American bloodshed.

In Tito's case, however, it does not appear to me that a useful purpose would be served by any high-level talks he might have with President Eisenhower in the event he should visit this country. We have had experience enough with Tito's thinking and policies. He has a long and bloody record of broken promises and duplicity. It is a record which demonstrates lack of good faith and lack of principle. I have no evidence that he has changed for the better, and I have serious doubt that it would be possible to arrive at an understanding with Tito, which would be worth more than the paper upon which it was written.

Tito has consistently played both ends against the middle. First, he gravitates toward us and the rest of the free world, and then back towards the Communists, whichever suits best his needs and ambitions of the moment. Insofar as I can determine, therefore, the only value which might accrue from such a visit, would accrue to Tito and not to us. Bearing in mind that any head of a foreign state must be accorded full diplomatic honors when he visits this country, it seems to me that the only purpose which Tito's visit would serve would be to enhance his personal prestige and give impetus to his personal lust for power. I believe further that such a visit might do irreparable harm. I wonder, for example, what detrimental effect there would be on the captive peoples behind the Iron Curtain who look to us as the leader among free nations. It might well appear to them that murder, banditry, and double dealing bring richer rewards than the exhausting struggle for freedom in which so many millions of human beings are engaged.

I have opposed the extension of economic and military aid to Yugoslavia, and I shall continue to express my opposition to the proposition of buying Tito's good will. I would be less than honest with my convictions if I did not oppose his visit to this country.

Mr. President, I commend the Manchester Union Leader for the public service it has performed in communicating to me the opinion of so many of its readers, and I ask unanimous consent that the editorial which prompted this response be inserted in the body of the RECORD immediately after the close of my remarks.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### VOTE AGAINST TITO VISIT

As our readers are aware, a plan is being formulated in Washington to desecrate American soil by inviting the depraved Communist dictator of Yugoslavia, Marshal Tito, to visit our shores. All thinking citizens will rebel against this insult to their moral principles and to their intelligence.

Several prominent American patriots, among whom are Senator Styles Bridges, of New Hampshire; Senator William F. Knowland, of California; United States Representative John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts; "Dan" Daniel, national commander of the American Legion; and Cooper T. Holt, commander in chief of the VFW, are vigorously protesting this deliberate insult to the American people. Unfortunately, their voices are few, and they need your support.

Your name and address signed below and mailed to the Union Leader office in Manchester will signify your opposition to this planned crime against humanity. Your vote against Tito will be forwarded to Senator Bridges for appropriate action.

I herewith protest Tito's visit to the United States, as agreed to by Secretary of State Dulles with President Eisenhower's obvious approval.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is concluded.

#### NEED TO RESUSCITATE THE GOLD MINING INDUSTRY

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, last month we celebrated the anniversary of the discovery of gold in California, an event which altered the course of history on this continent.

At a location on the American River some 30 miles east of what now is Sacramento, the capital of my State, James Marshall was engaged on January 24, 1848, in the construction of a sawmill for the fabulous John Sutter when the glint of gold in the millrace excited his attention and very soon the attention of all the world. Within 2 years, 100,000 people had gone by wagon, by ship, on horseback, and on foot in search of fortune in the Golden West. They went from the eastern seaboard and the Mississippi Valley, and from other lands all around the globe. California, a part of the territory which now constitutes the southwestern portion of our Nation and which had been possessed by the United States as a result of our war with Mexico, became a full-fledged component of this Union almost literally overnight. By reason of the spectacular population increment incident to the gold rush, we were catapulted into statehood, under an act of Congress approved on September 9, 1850, without going through the usual probationary period as a Territory.

I hope I may be pardoned if I recall in passing that many of the communities of the gold rush—such as San Fran-



cisco, Marysville, Sacramento, Hangtown, Auburn—were depicted lithographically by my great uncle, Christian Kuchel, who with his brother, my grandfather, were early residents of San Francisco after coming to the United States from their native Germany in search of American freedom and opportunity.

During the three decades following Marshall's discovery, gold was produced in hundreds of millions of dollars annually, and the economy of California was a mining economy. Gold mining continued as an important industry until the year 1942. Its demise can be pinpointed at October 8 of that year, the date the War Production Board issued Order L-208, suspending nonessential mining operations.

Meantime, by a Presidential order promulgated under the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, the price of newly mined gold had been fixed at \$35 a fine ounce. This was an increase of 69 percent in the value of gold which had been maintained throughout the previous 100 years.

During the past 23 years, despite multiple increases in the price of every other commodity and every service in the American economy, the \$35 price for gold has been inflexibly enforced, creating a condition under which it has been impossible to reopen the gold mines of my State and of our Nation. Such production of gold as there is today is only a byproduct of the production of copper, lead, zinc, and other metals.

The manifest purpose of Order L-208 was to divert manpower from the mining of gold to the mining of metals critically needed for conducting our war against the Axis Powers. Its accomplishments in this regard were negligible. Gold miners, deprived of their usual means of livelihood, did not leave their homes for jobs several hundred miles away.

I think I can say that that is particularly true in the Mother Lode area of California, the State which I have the honor, in part, to represent. The gold miners, deprived of their usual means of livelihood, dispossessed of their historic line of work, found employment in nearby sawmills, or in the shipyards and other installations where high weekly earnings were available. The gold-mining industry, nevertheless, was effectively throttled.

It did not recover when the wartime restrictions on manpower and materials were lifted, because it could sell its product only at the price fixed during the depression. At 1957 costs, the mines obviously cannot operate at a profit, and are closed down, with very few exceptions.

The effect of this has been pronounced upon the economy of communities whose dependence on gold mining was great. In some cases it has been quite devastating. Lumbering, recreation, and other activities suited to the terrain where gold usually is found have provided substitute sources of income for a number, but by and large the towns of California along our famous Mother Lode have not shared in the growth and prosperity which has been the happy lot of most American communities in recent years. I believe this is true also of mining towns in Ari-

zona, Montana, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Colorado, and other Western States where gold is one of the natural resources.

This local economic impact in itself is unfortunate. It is a problem in which our Government may most properly interest itself. Resumption of gold mining would create many thousands of jobs both in the mines and indirectly throughout the land. Beyond that, I am convinced the time has come for Congress to examine most completely the effect upon our economic structure which may have been occasioned by stopping, or nearly stopping, the production of new gold.

As to the former, I am delighted that the distinguished chairman of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee has introduced two bills with this, as well as the immediate ills of the gold-mining industry, clearly in view. I allude, of course, to Senate bill 325, "to permit the free marketing of newly mined gold," and to Senate Joint Resolution 16, "to establish a joint committee to investigate the gold-mining industry."

It seems reasonable that many American gold mines would resume operations if the free marketing of newly mined gold were permitted again. I should like to express the hope that Senate bill 325 will receive hearings very soon, and I very much hope, also, prompt consideration thereafter by the Senate. It is proposed legislation which appeals to me on the basis of its practicability. Industry, the professions, and the arts have some need of a supply of gold. Their domestic source now is the United States Treasury. The metal is sold at the established monetary value, \$35 an ounce, whereas the world price ranged last year from \$38.50 at Brussels to \$52.40 at Bombay. What our own frozen price structure actually amounts to is a subsidy for industrial users at the expense of the producers of gold; albeit most of the present production, as I have pointed out, is a byproduct of copper and other mines. The annual consumption of gold by industry—\$100 million—represents more than double the annual gold production of the United States.

Early action upon Senate Joint Resolution 16, introduced by the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], likewise is highly desirable, for the measures complement one another. Certainly they constitute a sincere effort to deal with a problem which has been neglected altogether too long.

It would appear that in due time the proposed National Monetary and Financial Commission provided for in Senate bill 599, introduced by the distinguished senior Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] and other Members of this body, would desire to include in its studies a consideration of our monetary gold situation, both as to the stocks owned by the United States and the production and supply of the metal.

I might observe parenthetically that in my conversations with the senior Senator from Indiana, he told me that, in his judgment, the verbiage embodied in his resolution was sufficiently liberal in scope to include such an investigation.

The gold holdings of our Government are somewhat less than \$22 billion, with approximately \$12,500 million in the Fort Knox vaults and the rest in the Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Denver mints and the New York Assay Office. It is common knowledge that short-term banking liabilities of the Federal Government to foreigners amount to nearly \$14 billion, payable in United States gold on demand. Foreign holders of dollars have an additional claim on our gold reserve of approximately \$3 billion if they choose to convert their dollars. I, for one, should like to be advised without too much delay as to what the consequences to our economy would be if these obligations had to be liquidated. The bill of the Senator from Indiana, therefore, has more than an ordinary interest for the gold-mining industry of my State.

I am frank to say that I have a primary interest in seeing justice done to a segment of the economy of California which was an innocent casualty of the Second World War. In retrospect, we know that the War Production Board order of October 8, 1942, was a mistake. But ought the injustice to be continued and compounded by denying to the producers of gold the opportunity to sell their metal to industrial users? Is it right to deny them the right to trade in the world market? Is the price for monetary gold established in 1934 realistic today? Is it logical or necessary to continue the United States Treasury as the sole domestic merchant of industrial gold?

These are questions which I hope and believe the Congress of the United States will endeavor to answer fully at its present session. I am prepared to assist in every way I can.

#### STUDY OF MATTERS RELATING TO THE ELECTION, SUCCESSION, AND DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TALMADGE in the chair). The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 2), to create a joint congressional committee to make a full and complete study and investigation of all matters connected with the election, succession, and duties of the President and Vice President.

#### AWARD OF SILVER QUILL TO SENATOR BYRD

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD excerpts from the proceedings of the state of the Nation dinner of National Business Publications, Inc., at Hotel Statler, in Washington, D. C., on January 26, at which Vice President RICHARD M. NIXON presented the 1956 Silver Quill award of NBP—the highest tribute of the business press—to the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] for distinguished services to business.

and industry, through untiring devotion to sound fiscal policies for the government and for unswerving support of tax measures that have helped make possible the best of free enterprise benefits for the American people.

This annual Washington dinner features a question-and-answer period in which captains of industry, Cabinet officers, and other Government leaders gauge the state of the Nation by discussing the prospects in their respective areas of the economy.

The award conferred on the senior Senator from Virginia is a very high one, and all of us are proud of this tribute to our colleague.

There being no objection, the excerpts from the proceedings were ordered to be printed in the *RECORD*, as follows:

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY MASTER OF CEREMONIES N. M. K. KNEISLY, PRESIDENT, THE IRVING-CLOUD PUBLISHING CO., AND CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD, NATIONAL BUSINESS PUBLICATIONS, INC.

Permit me, please, just a few words about NBP and its purpose.

National Business Publications is an association of publishers of 203 technical, professional, industrial, scientific, merchandising, and marketing magazines.

Business Publications perform a unique service to the economy. They facilitate the exchange of business education and industrial know-how. They stimulate our enterprise. They power the progress of our technology.

Business magazines are designed to serve the needs of the specialist who must keep abreast of newest developments in his highly specialized field.

The history of business publishing parallels the growth of business and industry in America.

The result is that there are today fields of vital activity never dreamed of only a few years ago that are served by technical periodicals specializing in electronics, antibiotics, supersonics, atomics, and the like, keeping technically trained men and women in touch with quick-changing know-how in such areas as virus vaccines, merchandising and marketing, automation and nuclear propulsion.

Among NBP's principles of practice, which are found on the back cover of your program, there is one that pledges active allegiance to the American system of free competition. And therein lies our real reason for being here tonight.

Sound business decisions are essential to the continued prosperity of our enlightened economy.

Business magazines are dedicated to the enduring service of providing the knowledge that is necessary for those sound decisions.

That is why we seek each year to present our silver-quill award to that person who has best demonstrated those things for which we stand and in which we serve.

The silver quill of NBP, like the organization that awards it, is synonymous with consecrated service to business and industry and to the Government that guarantees our freedom of enterprise.

As in past years, it is our hope that this state of the Nation dinner may serve as a fair-weather forecast of things to come. These leaders from Government and industry have graciously consented to briefly answer one specific question that is related to our future welfare. All have agreed to operate under a tight 3-minute rule.

Now, then, Mr. Speaker, will you please come to this lectern and set the stage and the clock for us by answering the first question?

#### STATE OF THE NATION; QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

*Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture*

Question: Mr. Secretary Benson, as always, we are indeed happy to have you at our Silver Quill head table and we will appreciate your authoritative views on the general outlook for agriculture.

Answer: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Vice President, Mr. Speaker, Senator Byrd, members and friends of NBP. Our objective is a prosperous, expanding and free agriculture. We are moving toward that objective. The farm outlook for 1957 is for an improvement over 1956, and 1956 showed an improvement over 1955. We are not out of the woods, but agriculture is sound and we are embarked upon programs which promise to help keep it so, and improve the opportunity for farmers to further increase their income in the months ahead.

During the months ahead we will come closer to what will make for real prosperity in agriculture, and that is a balance between production and use of farm products, instead of the endless creation of new price-depressing surpluses for Government storage. Achievement of balance is being brought about, first, by intensified liquidation of surpluses—largely through increased exports and expansion of use at home—and, second, by better management of our productive capacity—through the operation of the soil bank.

That we were on the road from the postwar lows in agriculture became visible in 1956. Net income of farm operators moved upward last year by 5 percent. The only other such rise since the peak of 1947 came in 1951—another war year. We are looking forward to still further progress in this peacetime year, 1957. We estimate that there will be another increase of 5 percent in farmers' net income this year.

Along with an expanded surplus disposal program, with diversion of some of our productive land into the soil bank, there will be a continuance of supports along the sounder lines provided by the Farm Act of 1954 as modified last year. The flexibility of this program gives farmers the freedom to adjust their operations to the changing needs of an expanding, dynamic economy.

In brief, then, here's the outlook for agriculture—farm income is rising, surpluses are declining, the storage problem has passed its peak, domestic consumption is increasing, markets are expanding at home and abroad. We are moving forward in the direction of great freedom for the American farmer. Yes, we are headed in the right direction. The outlook is encouraging.

*Alfred E. Perlman, President, New York Central System*

Question: In your opinion, what does the transportation industry need to keep healthy now and to do its share in the event of national emergency?

Answer: The rapid growth of our population, our expanding national economy, and tremendous developments on scientific frontiers, offer an exciting future for the transportation industry.

To meet this challenge, the New York Central has projected a 5-year budget on half a billion dollars for improved plant and equipment. But, while we are converting our plant to radar controlled push-button freight yards—electronic, centralized traffic control—and working with atomically activated locomotive parts—our governmental transportation policies still date back to the 1890's. These outmoded policies were conceived in the days when railroads had a virtual monopoly upon inland transportation, and railroads are, therefore, being regulated as if this monopoly still existed.

The policies used for the newer forms of transportation are based on concepts of fledgling industries—even though they have long since come of age. To illustrate, gaso-

line taxes put on highway carriers are used to build highways for the benefit of the users. But what happens to the tax on railroad transportation which all of us pay? It goes—not to help the railroads—but into general funds to build waterways for barges, highways for trucks, and airports for airplanes—literally subsidizing our competitors while strangling the railroads.

And the wartime excise tax is still kept on some forms of transportation. It's been taken off since then in the movies. But it only applies to the common carrier, which is the poor man's mode of carriage. It, therefore, drives business away from the common carrier to the tremendous fleets of completely unregulated trucks and barges—which are not required to pay these taxes.

Thus, the railroads are earning less than 4 percent but must pay 5 percent for the money we are borrowing to finance our plant requirements. How long can such regulation be tolerated by fairminded Americans?

Each form of transportation, whether by air, highway, water, or rail, has certain obvious inherent advantages. The President's Cabinet Committee last year asked Congress for legislation which would permit each to exercise its proper economic functions. If—and only if—this is done, can privately financed common carriage take from the shoulders of the Government the burden of financing transportation facilities with public funds—the bills for which rise each year.

The greatest need, therefore, in keeping our transportation industry—and thus the whole economy—vital and healthy, is a reappraisal by Congress of the archaic national transportation policies. Then the taxpaying common carriers of this country, whether by air, highway, water, or rail, may expand and improve in keeping with the dynamic changes in America's scientific and economic frontiers.

*Elisha Gray II, president, Whirlpool-Seeger Corp.*

Question: Mr. Gray. On one hand, we hear stimulating predictions for 1957 for the appliance industry, due to widespread demand for the new styling and improved efficiency that are being engineered by progressive manufacturers. But, on the other hand, we hear disturbing comments about the industry's inability to show a profit. From your strategic position, can you clarify the situation for us?

Answer: "Stimulating" is a very good adjective to use in describing 1957's outlook for the appliance business, but it is even more appropriate in describing the next decade for this industry.

For an immediate 12-month forecast we believe there will be only a modest increase, probably of 3 to 5 percent, in appliance sales spread about evenly over each half of the year.

I say "only" because this estimate is well below the average annual growth for this industry since the war and it represents only one-half the rate of increase which some of us calculate for each of the next 10 years. As such, 1957 will represent only a pause for breath on the part of the consumers purchasing appliances.

The appliance industry has now become a mature and an important segment of the economy. It ranks third behind home building and automobiles in annual sales of consumer durable goods. Its forward pace which appears to be at a rate of about two times the rate of growth of our total economy is built upon four prime factors:

1. The population growth. Our customers for the next 20 years are already born and have been counted. Today's school classroom shortage is a dramatic measure of the onrushing numbers of tomorrow's customers.

2. The redistribution of wealth has quietly revolutionized the market. In 1940 the av-



erage family in the United States earned only \$2,000—hardly a prospect for major appliances. Today, families earn an average of \$6,500 and even that figure is rising steadily. That makes almost everyone a customer as far as ability to pay is concerned.

3. The appliance industry has invested huge sums on an ever-increasing scale to engineer and design more attractive products that do much more for the housewife and at a price that excites her appetite to buy. The rate at which new appliances will reach the market will increase greatly each year.

The fourth significant factor is the need and desires for modern appliances. More women than ever are working outside the home. It is astonishing to note from census figures that more women than men have joined the national labor force in the last 5 years. This trend goes hand in hand with strong appliance sales. Modern household appliances—by easing the housewife's burdens—have either permitted her to seek outside employment or have forced her out of the house from sheer boredom with her new-found leisure. I don't know which.

Principally for these reasons, appliance predictions show a strong upward surge for years to come. The line zigzags upward, of course. We predict 1957 will zag slightly and show a sales increase of 3 to 5 percent, which is less than average growth for this industry.

Now, profits? That's a much harder question. However, with the events in our industry of the last few years behind us, I think it is safe to predict that we are now on the threshold of a more stable era—a mature phase, if you please. Heaven knows it's highly competitive and the consumer is getting more than ever for her dollar. But with the enormous volume of business to be done, and the desperate need of capital to finance this growth (capital which can best come from earnings), I think you will see the majority of companies in our industry generating a satisfactory profit next year.

*Wilber M. Brucker, Secretary of the Army*

Question: Mr. Secretary Brucker—Is the Army keeping abreast of the tremendous advances being made in the atomic age?

Answer: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Vice President, Mr. Speaker, Senator Byrd, members of this great organization, ladies and gentlemen: We have made a lot of progress in 1 year. Last year, the question asked of me, as Secretary of the Army, was this: "Is the Army obsolete?" This year, the question is stepped up: "Is the Army keeping abreast?" We have made great progress in 1 year. Thank you very much.

I wish I were as sure of everything as I am that the research and the development and the production of the new atomic weapons and all of the things that go with this new atomic age were coming along and are coming along and that the Army is representing what you expect in the country—I wish I were as sure of everything as I am of that.

As an indispensable member of a great defense team—Army, Navy, Marines, and Air Force—no one of them to be lost sight of and, altogether, a great group and ensemble with a great punch—the Army's part is progressing very satisfactorily, because we have gone all the gamut—the whole way—in electronic, radar, nuclear, atomic, and modern weaponry. Such things as the Honest John, the free-swinging rocket, the Nike guided missile and, now, the Nike B, the improvement upon the old, the Corporal ballistic missile that follows the trajectory of a bullet or an old artillery shell, except at great distances, and then the Redstone, a free-wheeling rocket that goes in medium range so many miles I wouldn't want to mention it. Then, in addition to that, the antitank, antiarmor guided missile, the Dart, the Little John, and soon others.

A great arsenal of weaponry and, along with it, a new concept of the battlefield. We have now streamlined our divisions, world around, to what we call the Pentomic Divisions—that's a contraction of two words, pentana and atomic—and it means that, now, instead of the old-fashioned divisions, we have the five-battalion size instead of the three regimental and they are streamlined so that, with the equipment of atomic power, they can proportion and tailor the strike to exactly the proportion of strength that is desired at the particular moment.

In company with the Atomic Energy Commission, we have been very interested in the developing and the furthering of the progress of reducing the package size of the atomic warhead, until it is down to the place where now it can be fired at great distance or a distance depending upon the target to be hit and Army has that capability and can deliver it night or day, rain or shine, fog, weather nothing to the contrary notwithstanding, any distance within the range of this new battlefield of hundreds of miles wide, hundreds of miles deep and reach into the enemy territory and still not become a target because of dispersion and ability to move quickly, to move about that battlefield, seek out its target and then move to the next, tailoring and proportioning the force to the thing that is to be hit.

In addition to that, we are developing a peaceful atomic capability. Over at Fort Belvoir, right near Washington, we have the first Army Package Atomic Power Reactor Station of its kind in the world and it will be open to the public and dedicated in April and, in addition to that, another peaceful use. We have the use of atomic energy for the irradiation of food and now, as a purveyor of food, the Army is able to preserve it for, not days, weeks, months, but for years and that, likewise, will be of great capacity on the battlefield, with troops and sailors and airmen, the world around.

But, all the while, we have got to be ready for something else. We have got to have the dual punch—the left hand, the first on that side's got to be the conventional weapon, the thing that keeps up for the kind of war that may break out that we want to stamp out before it gets to be a general global war. And the other side, the punch that will put it out with an atomic weapon before it gets started too far.

Yes, the Army has come a long distance in its concept of the new and modern and streamlined, but I want to say just this about the gadgets and the weaponry. With all of the weaponry that we can have—the radar, and it is great; the electronics, and it's wonderful; the nuclear and the atomic weapons, and they are magnificent, there never will be a final weapon. There will always be an antimissile missile. Man's ingenuity will always devise it. There is only one ultimate weapon and that's man himself and that's where the Army and the rest of these forces come in. The men of the forces of the defense team are the ultimate weapon and they ultimately will prevail. And the secret weapon, if I can let you in on something, is the great know-how of business and industry—our secret weapon that can lick the world by giving us the arsenal we need.

*Charles Thomas, Secretary of the Navy*

Question: Mr. Secretary Thomas, you have said that the Navy is in process of shifting from steam to nuclear power; from subsonic to supersonic aircraft; from guns to missiles. In view of the fact that the United States Navy is now the most powerful in the world, to what advantage will these revolutionary innovations be put?

Answer: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Vice President, and distinguished guests—I should first like to say that the mission of the Navy today, in this nuclear age, is no different than it was at the inception of the Navy

180 years ago—and that mission is to control the seas, in case of war.

The transition that the Navy is making today gives us the power to carry out that mission. To give you an example of this, the use of atomic power will give our ships a range that we have never dreamed of before. In World War II, a ship could never drive its steam propulsion plant for more than 12 consecutive hours at full speed, full power. Atomic-powered ships can literally run for days, for weeks, for months, at full steam, at full power. The only practical limitation will be the endurance of the crews.

Missiles are very rapidly replacing guns in the Navy today. Our new missiles are reaching out farther and farther, with more deadly accuracy, to destroy our targets and I think that the greatest potential weapon to come up, in our arsenal today, is the medium-range ballistic missile that is a 1,500-mile missile that will be launched from a submarine as a launching platform.

We can take a nuclear-powered submarine and, by placing it in certain strategic ocean areas and firing the missile from there, hit virtually any major target in the world. Jet power is giving our new high-performance carrier-based planes the range and speed that they need in this nuclear age. These high-performance, high-speed planes being launched from carriers that will be hundreds of miles at sea can literally hit and destroy any target that might jeopardize our control of the sea.

The Marines are using and developing the most advanced techniques in amphibious warfare, by using helicopters and what they call vertical envelopment that can go on any beach or over any beach and go over it and on it in depth.

I can assure you, ladies and gentlemen, that your Navy—and it is your Navy—as a part of our great defense team, with its new weapons and with its superb military leadership, is ready, willing, and able to carry out any assignment that either the President or the Congress might give it.

*R. E. Salvati, president, Island Creek Coal Co.*

Question: Mr. Salvati, will you be good enough to give us your views regarding the prospects for the coal industry throughout 1957?

Answer: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Speaker, and Mr. Vice President, ladies and gentlemen, it is a great pleasure to be here and to say hello to my friends of the coal industry. I would like to say that the American bituminous coal industry may now definitely be classed as a "growth industry." This is something new in the picture. While coal has always been regarded as supplying a basic need—the evergrowing market for energy—it has in the past 15 years seen its competitors increase their share of the energy market while its own share has constantly decreased. The result has been that, except war and post-war season, coal has lost its position, but we in this industry think our losses have run their course. It is my belief, shared by many other coal executives, that from 1954 on the trend is definitely upward and that the growth in demand can become great enough to strain the ability of the coal industry and of the transportation facilities to meet it.

To provide a capacity sufficient to supply this demand and, at the same time, replacing exhausting mines will require billions of dollars of new capital—dollars which will be justified only by reasonable profits return.

Because of mechanization of operations, both underground and above ground, the capital cost of developing new coal mines has risen sharply. The greater quantities of coal consumed by large enterprises have made large output mines more desirable. These two factors combine to make larger corporate organizations necessary and are, therefore, promoting mergers, consolidations,

purchases, and the current trend toward larger scale organizations is both necessary and healthy.

The industry is recognizing the trend toward larger corporate units. In the last 2 years, much has been accomplished in this direction and more will be accomplished in 1957 and the years ahead.

For the year 1957, we can view the coal industry with optimism. Most of the so-called career coal companies see a bright future for the coal industry and are properly planning and working for an increasing share of that future.

The task ahead is not an easy one. No industry can satisfy a growth of demand such as that projected for coal without encountering difficulties and difficult problems. Like any other growth industry, we in coal are faced with the problem of finding the capital with which to finance our business. We of management are naturally striving for increased profits, as a means of providing a large part of the needed capital and we in this industry accept these responsibilities with optimism and confidence.

*Donald Quarles, Secretary of the Air Force*

Question: Mr. Secretary Quarles, is defense so preoccupied with security against general war that it is failing to meet the dangers of little wars?

Answer: Mr. Chairman, distinguished guests, I believe we all agree that our primary security objective is to thwart aggressive exploitation of the Communists' military might. This is a free world objective in which our own military services share the responsibility with the military forces of our friends and allies around the world. It is a two-pronged objective requiring, first, strength around the periphery that will block Communist nibbling tactics and, second, strategic reserve power, primarily air-atomic power, that is ready to retaliate with devastating effect on any overt Communist attack.

We achieve our first objective by maintaining such strength around the periphery as to block Communist tactics of infiltration and subversion, thus forcing any Communist aggressive moves out into the open where they can be recognized as such by the whole world. We achieve our second objective by maintaining such a powerful air-atomic striking force as to convince the Communists that they could not profit by a massive all-out attack.

Because we feel that the potential danger of massive Communist aggression far exceeds all other threats to the security of our country, one might say that our defense is preoccupied with security against general war. We all recognize, however, that there are many different situations that might develop and many different kinds of military force that might be required.

I do not believe that, in making defense against all-out war our prime objective, we are failing to meet the dangers of little wars. First, we should make it clear that there could be many different kinds of little wars, most of which should not involve participation by our military forces, except perhaps as components of a United Nations police force. If we are talking about a little war in which our vital interests are violated and in which we are therefore forced to participate, it is my point of view that we should do so with whatever it takes to make our participation effective, including the use of such of our quality weapons as may be required.

Moreover, I believe that the general knowledge that we are determined to be effective, if we do have to participate, is the best guaranty against such things happening in the first place. Finally, I believe that sufficiency to meet the massive threat tends to be more than sufficient to meet any lesser danger.

I hope I may have left you with the impression that the Air Force is ready to take on any of these tasks.

*Walter Williams, Under Secretary of Commerce*

Question: Mr. Secretary Williams, we understand that you have just returned from openings of the international trade fairs at Bogota and Bangkok, the latter marking the second anniversary of official participation in trade fairs throughout the world. From your observations, do you feel that our trade-fair program is effective?

Answer: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Vice President, other upper-deckers, lower-deckers, and paying members of the Grass Root Society, the answer to—I think these should be the ones to applaud; they didn't pay, you did—the answer to your question, Mr. Chairman, is a ringing, well-qualified "Yes."

I hardly need to say to this group of scintillating intellects gathered in this room that we are engaged, at the present time, in a gigantic struggle between the free world and the unfree world. If I were to paraphrase Dale Carnegie, I would say that the objective of America is to win friends and keep them won and to influence people and keep them influenced, in the way we want them to be influenced, by telling them the truth about the free world and America.

That is what we are doing in connection with our international trade fair program. Up until mid-1954, Russia and her communist satellites had everything her own way in participating in these trade fairs. Then, President Eisenhower, recognizing the potential effectiveness of this instrument in waging the cold war, made available some funds so that we participated for the first time, in December 1954, in Bangkok, Thailand.

Since that time, Congress and the executive branch have joined to make funds available for a continuance of this program. Actually, this year's budget calls for about \$3½ million. That may seem like a lot of money and it is, in one sense, but, when you contrast it with the fact that Russia and her satellites are expending an estimated \$50 million per year and appearing in twice as many fairs as are we, you get a little idea of the competition that we are confronted with.

There have been 45 fairs in which America has participated in these last 2 years. This year, this summer, for the first time, we are waging an offensive attack, in the sense that we are going behind the Iron Curtain to appear in Poznan, Poland. The answer is "Yes" to the fact that we are having an effective job done by these fairs.

Now, for just a moment, by way of a corollary thought related to these fairs. As your chairman has indicated, I completed recently a 47-day trip around the world, touching upon 4 continents. I suppose that, perhaps, because of tightness of schedule I might label the title of these remarks from here on out as "4 Continents on 2 Shirts," because it became necessary for me to wash my dacron shirts in the washtub very regularly each evening.

I gained many impressions and had very many interesting experiences as you might gather. But there were two impressions that I want to mention here, by way of relating it to the subject matter—namely the international trade fairs. I found, in talking with the ministers of finance, the ministers of economy, the ministers of industry of these different countries that I visited, that there was a particularly poignant problem that confronted them, all the way along the line: How do we keep our foreign exchange reserve account in balance? And that relates itself to these visiting folks from America who go to these different countries and an American is singled out, I suppose, for two reasons. First of all, because he is

American and you can spot him blocks away, because he is just a different breed of animal and, secondly, because an American has with him, in his pocket, that magic thing called the American dollar. And that, somehow or other, is sensed very quickly by the natives in these various countries.

Now, all these programs and the dollars that we are spending, both as tourists and as business people and in the different foreign aid and military procurement programs are fine and our international trade fairs are fine. But, there is one little ingredient that we must never overlook and it relates back to what Mr. Brucker said a little while ago when he was talking about the men. Incidentally, my friends, I encountered some stories and I suspect that some of you who have been over there have, too, that, when we have our American citizens go over there, they don't always follow the right kind of pattern of individual behavior.

Now, I don't like to overlook the opportunity to make a sale when I have the chance to make one and I am cognizant of the fact that I am standing here now within the presence of a group of people who write the printed word. Therefore, you have an influence away beyond the ordinary group that might meet in a room of this sort. I would like to invite you to join with me in a project—namely, to see to it if we can arouse the consciences and consciousness of the American citizens, so that, when they go abroad, they will not merely be a member of a group; that they will not merely be a member of a commission; that they will not be a member of an educational group or somebody else, but that they will be an American citizen, recognizing the fact, as individuals, that they are living in a glass cage; that they are under inspection by those people of the foreign countries, every moment of the time that they are visiting those countries, then behave accordingly.

If you of the controllers of the printed word will join me in that project and help arouse the conscience and consciousness of the American citizens, believe you me, then these programs such as the international trade fairs and all the rest of them will not just be more or less formal things, but they will be live, dynamic things and we will all, as individuals, contribute greatly to the winning of this titanic struggle.

*T. M. Evans, president, H. K. Porter Co., Inc.*

Question: Mr. Evans, in view of the "tight money" situation, do you feel that the very large corporations have unfair advantage over small- and medium-size businesses—and do you feel that the business press of the Nation is doing an adequate job in discussing such matters?

Answer: Mr. Chairman, distinguished guests, before answering your question, I would like to clear up the distinction between large and small business. We all know that the largest corporations in this country have as much as \$4 to \$7 billion in sales and that some earn as much as \$2 billion before taxes. I do not think that any of us will argue that these are not large. The confusion here in Washington seems to be in defining exactly what is small business.

A progress report by the President's Cabinet Committee on Small Business, dated August 7, 1956, singled out those corporations earning less than \$25,000 a year, before taxes, as being small business. In this economy, I don't think they actually can be considered as businesses—they are more like individuals running stores or gas stations. In my opinion, we should define small business, under our current economy, as those with less than \$25 million in sales and earning less than \$2,500,000 before taxes.

In considering the tight money situation, we must remember that loaning and investing money under this economy, based on high income taxes, is in the hands of professionals or people handling money for others, since



few if any individuals have surplus funds for investment under the present taxes. When professional investors, with responsibilities to others, have demands from the leading corporations for all or most of the funds they have to invest or loan, naturally there is little, if any, left over for the small- or medium-sized, less well-known concern, either in the form of loans or the form of money to invest in the common stock of such companies. If any money at all is available to loan the smaller companies, it is usually at rates up to 50 percent higher than the largest companies pay; this is natural, but is a distinct disadvantage to such companies.

The smaller company, operating in only one field, has another disadvantage, in that it has depreciation from only that one field, while a larger corporation, operating in many fields, can use the depreciation from one division that may not be growing rapidly to generate cash for a division that is growing.

An additional problem of small business, under the 1954 tax law, is that the increased depreciation rates apply only to new machinery. I think almost everyone will agree that because a small company cannot afford to buy new machinery and, therefore, must buy it secondhand, such small companies should not be penalized in their depreciation rates, compared to the company which was able to buy new machinery.

Since I definitely feel that the largest corporations have a great advantage over the smaller companies, particularly in this period of tight money, I think that the most practical and effective method of overcoming this would be to tax smaller business at lower rates than the very largest corporations, just as we have eased the burden on individuals in the lower income-tax brackets, compared with those in the higher brackets. However, the problem is not a simple one. I am both surprised and disappointed to find that you editors and publishers of business publications, in general, have not taken a stand. You are among those best qualified and in the best position to study and assess the problem and bring it to the attention of your readers in the business world. I hope that, in the future, you will do just that.

REMARKS OF RICHARD M. NIXON, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, IN PRESENTING THE 1956 SILVER QUILL AWARD OF NATIONAL BUSINESS PUBLICATIONS, INC., TO SENATOR HARRY F. BYRD

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Speaker, Senator BYRD, distinguished guests at the two tiers, and ladies and gentlemen in the audience, I am honored to be with you for the third time at this dinner and I would like to note, before making the presentation, two firsts, with regard to this dinner, that I think all of us will appreciate. This is the first time that I have ever been in this room, as a matter of fact, when I have seen the people who pay \$20 for the \$2 seats in the back, get a break with regard to the program. I congratulate those responsible for the program who have done this. And this is also the first time, standing up here as I have many times, either as a speaker or in this capacity, that the speaker has the opportunity to see how foolish he looks on television, all around the room.

But, not only is it the first time in those respects for me but this is also a very special occasion, in that I am honored to join with you in presenting this award to our guest of honor this evening. You know as much about him, I am sure, as I do and I can only underline some of the things that have already been mentioned, but which we should remind ourselves of from time to time.

When I think of Senator BYRD, there are so many things that are worth mentioning that it is difficult to select the few that I will mention here. First of all, he is a Virginian and, as a Virginian, he has the

courtliness, the grace, and the charm which we have learned to expect from those who are cast in the mold of tradition of great Virginians—men like Washington, Jefferson, and Robert E. Lee.

In the second place, HARRY BYRD is old-fashioned. He is old-fashioned in a number of ways. I refer, first, to the fact that he is old-fashioned with regard to some of his ideas. He is so old-fashioned that he thinks that a government shouldn't spend money until it already has it. I might say that that, with regard to this evening, is the only thing that I find rather incongruous. This is a Silver Quill Award and it is a silver award with a number of ounces—a hundred or so, as I recall—and all that I can say is that I know of no man in America today who is probably further away from the ideas of free silver and further away from the principle of the gold standard than HARRY BYRD. This, for HARRY BYRD, in more ways than one, should be a gold award rather than a silver award this evening.

Then, I refer, also, to our guest of honor this evening in another capacity, with which I am sure you will be familiar—as a man who is a Democrat. I should say, I think, that he is very proud of his party designation, as all of us are of ours, but, in making this presentation to him this evening, I would like to pay to him what I think is even a higher tribute. There are some men in the House and the Senate who have partisan affiliations who will leave a mark long afterward which is greater than their party. There are men who rise above their party, become Congressmen of our districts and States, and Senators of our States and of the Nation. In presenting this award this evening, I can think of no more appropriate thing to say than this—we honor HARRY BYRD as a Senator from Virginia. We honor him as a Senator from the Democratic Party, but, most of all, we honor him as a great Senator, belonging to all America, and in that spirit I make the award this evening.

REMARKS OF SENATOR HARRY FLOOD BYRD, OF VIRGINIA, CHAIRMAN, SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE, IN RECEIVING THE 1956 SILVER QUILL AWARD OF NATIONAL BUSINESS PUBLICATIONS, INC., JANUARY 26, 1957, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Vice President, Mr. Speaker, distinguished guests, and ladies and gentlemen, I simply do not know what I have done to deserve it, but I appreciate it more than I can express. I realize the award is not made of gold but I am told that the silver is pure silver and, if an emergency should occur, it should have some value.

I am very grateful to my good friend, DICK NIXON. I can still call him Dick—I don't know what may happen later on. I am very appreciative to him for his very gracious remarks about me, which I will always remember.

I just want to say, first, a word of appreciation to the Nation's business press for the very splendid service that it has rendered. It is alert, vigilant, enterprising, and responsible and, as a publisher myself, I am keenly aware of the responsibilities which rest upon all of us in these turbulent times. The type of information the business press provides is an absolute necessity in practically every field of business endeavor.

I have watched the Washington corps of business-publication correspondents grow in both size and stature. They are doing a magnificent job. I welcome this opportunity to congratulate them, their editors, their publications and their clients on the fine contribution they are making for the dissemination of vital intelligence. As a business man who uses the product, I can testify to the value.

Now I am entering on my 25th year of service in the United States Senate. I have survived the New Deal, I have survived the Fair Deal and we now have the Present Deal. I sometimes think that the Present Deal will finally land in the middle of the New Deal

and the Fair Deal. But, in looking back on these 25 years of service, my thoughts turn to the vast changes that have come to us in this period. I doubt if there is any period in the history of the world when so many momentous things have happened, so many changes have occurred, as have in the last 25 years. There is much in the last quarter of a century to be found on the credit side. In this period, we have made unparalleled progress. Our living standards are the highest, and our military powers the greatest, and let me say that it must always be the greatest. Our business techniques and mass production methods are unrivaled in superiority. I pray God we may preserve this progress and strength as a sound base for a vast new and constructive development which our children must carry on if freedom and civilization are to survive.

But let us not deceive ourselves. High prosperity has never been permanent, as all history shows. It has its ups and downs, and for these we must be prepared.

With this in mind, it is well, in this time of prosperity, to stop and take stock and to remember that the time of the greatest success too frequently is the time of the greatest danger. It is so easy in such times to assume responsibilities beyond our capacity to carry them.

Just let me mention some of the liabilities that have arisen in this 25-year period. I would place first the loss of one-half of the purchasing power of the American dollar. Compared to the 1935-39 period, the dollar lost 48 cents of its value up to 1952. In 1953, 1954, and 1955, the value of the dollar was stabilized, but, in 1956, inflation began again, and an additional 2 cents of dollar value was lost. That's equivalent to 4 percent of the value of the 50-cent dollar. We do not have to be expert economists to appreciate what is going on because all you have to do is to go into the store to make your purchases or, if a business man, to buy the things you need.

Now, this new inflation that has started has disastrous possibilities. We cannot continue to cheapen the American dollar. This present day inflation will be most difficult to control, especially because our regular Federal budget expenditures for the coming year are estimated at \$72 billion, the largest peacetime budget ever presented to the Congress.

In this 25-year period, the Federal debt has risen from \$22 billion to more than \$275 billion. It is taking more than 10 percent of every tax dollar to pay interest on this direct Federal debt. In this period, we have collected from the taxpayer and paid in interest the vast sum of \$88 billion on this debt. And this we will continue to do for many, many years and perhaps even forever.

For the first 150 years, up to 1932, we were practically on the pay-as-you-go basis. We had our wars, many of them, but after they were over we buckled down and economized and paid the cost of these wars. Those years may be ridiculed by some as the horse and buggy days, but they were days of frugality, thrift, and work. It was that period that laid the basis for the great prosperity that we are enjoying today. It was Andrew Jackson, that great man, who paid off, in total, the public debt, the only President in the history of our country to pay off, in total, the public debt, for which Mr. Jackson expressed great pride.

I have been asked, from time to time, what kind of a Democrat I am. Speaker RAYBURN, my dear friend, has made some inquiry about that, and, in fact, he was just discussing it with me tonight a little. So, I want all the world to know that I am an Andrew Jackson Democrat. In other words, I am a liberal based upon fiscal conservatism.

We of this generation are spending the fat accumulated in those pay-as-you-go days of saving and saving and work. Not only do we have the direct Federal debt of \$275 billion, but we have contingent liabilities of another \$275 billion. No one knows to what

extent the Federal Government will have to pay on this contingent liability.

We have increased the Federal payroll, within the past 25 years, from 575,000 to 2,500,000 Federal employees, and have increased their pay from less than \$1 billion a year to more than \$10 billion each year. This is an index of the big Federal Government and the concentration of power in Washington.

I have just received a special report from the staff of the Senate Finance Committee as to the total tax collections for the year 1956. In that year, the gross total tax take—Federal, State, and local—was \$99.8 billion, nearly \$100 billion, and that was taken out of a national income of \$334 billion. This means that 29 cents out of every dollar that we earn goes for the payment of taxes of one kind or another. This is an increase of \$10 billion in the collection of all taxes over the year 1955.

I am speaking of all taxes—local, State, and National. When we speak of taxation, we think mainly in terms of Federal taxation because it is consolidated under one government. The fact is, however, that there are 116,000 governmental units in the United States, most of which have taxing powers; there are 3,000 counties, 16,000 cities, 17,000 townships, and 79,000 school and special districts that have this taxing power. And these taxes, the State and local taxes, will go up day by day and it makes no difference to the taxpayer what pocket he pays it out of because he has to pay it in one way or another.

Now, let me ask you, in all seriousness, how long can we continue to tax and tax and spend and spend and, at the same time, continue our progress and preserve our solvency? I think all of us should take this question to heart and consider it. As chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, I am convinced that the time is overdue for substantial tax reduction. We have still on the books what are known as the Korean war taxes—past 10 years or more ago—that are being continued from year to year. But I could not support any tax reduction unless the expenses of government are reduced to a level which would make tax reduction possible on a sound basis.

I know of no more certain road to financial suicide than to reduce taxes and thereby create deficits and debt.

It is now up to the people themselves. If the pending budget—this great peacetime budget, spending \$3 billion more than any other budget in peacetime history—is substantially reduced, a tax reduction may follow.

Now, do the people want a tax reduction? Yes, they do. Then let them communicate with their elected representatives urging them to support reduction of expenditures sufficient to allow reduction of taxes and something, if but little, on the public debt. I am not asking miracles. I am not asking that projects that have been started be wiped off the books—I am asking moderation in public spending; asking at a time when taxes are taking 29 cents out of every dollar you earn. If the people and the Congress should reduce this budget, and Mr. Eisenhower says that he is willing to have reductions, then that is democracy at work. The pending budget admits of no tax reduction, if enacted as it stands.

I agree with the very able Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Humphrey, who said that expenses should and must be reduced and that a continuance of high spending will bring about a depression that will "make your hair curl." This, of course, assumes that the Federal Government has left you enough hair to curl. Both George and I are a little deficient in this respect.

Now, I agree with the Hoover report that many billions can be saved. Mr. Hoover has given his personal assurance that he thinks that the budget and expenditures

can be cut \$5½ billion and that applied to last year's budget and not for the budget that is now pending.

If the citizens want to reduce Federal spending to make possible a tax reduction, they must demand it constantly. Their demands must be specific and forceful. Citizens can appear before Congress more often than they do, in order to take an active position against specific spending. Again and again, streams of persons appear before congressional committees requesting additional money. Few indeed are those—and I think that Congressman CANNON, chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the House, who is here tonight, will agree with me—few of those appear in Washington to oppose spending money. Citizens must think of Federal spending in terms of the national interest and stop pushing spending programs of local interest and those of the spending lobbies. All of us must sacrifice something in the difficult days ahead. We must stop asking the Federal Government for things we should do for ourselves.

The regular budget just submitted to the Senate provides, as I have said, for \$3 billion more of spending than the previous year. It is somewhat paradoxical that the President stated in his message his opposition to inflation, yet the only way that this \$3 billion of additional revenue will come to the Treasury is by inflation. It is unsound, in my judgment, to predicate a budget upon an anticipated increase in revenue from existing taxes.

When the effort is made to reduce spending, we are always told that such reduction cannot be made without disastrous results. Now, I just want to mention 2 or 3 of the proposals that have recently been made.

First, is the proposal of the Federal Government to build local schools and to have local health insurance programs. This will open up a Pandora box of new spending for the Federal Government to build the public schools or assist in building the public schools and—let us not forget this—that, when these spending schemes start, they begin as a mouse and quickly become an elephant. And that can be proven. Time and time again, we may have started a program for \$200 million or \$300 million, yet a few years later the demand will be so great on the Federal Government for the money to go back to these localities that it will be greatly increased. As an evidence of that, in 1932 the Federal Government expended \$250 million—only \$250 million—for so-called grants to the States. Now, the Federal Government is spending over \$3½ billion for grants to the States, covering 45 programs. Of course, reduction in expenditures is difficult, if not impossible, if we assume that such activities as building schools and having health insurance and many like functions are proper obligations of the Federal Government.

Now let's take foreign economic aid. The Marshall plan has a 4-year limitation—that's what we voted on when we passed it—and we spent, under the Marshall plan, \$15.2 billion. I voted for it in the years just after World War II because, at that time, there was need for this economic aid. But then, after the expiration of the Marshall plan, we continued to spend for foreign aid so that we spent \$40 billion more after the Marshall plan and this year the Congress is requested to increase the foreign economic aid and to open up a vast new area for such spending.

Now, if it is necessary to spend economic aid in certain new areas, then certainly there should be reduction in other areas.

It is time for the American people, ladies and gentlemen, to realize that, while we have great potentialities of wealth, there is a limit beyond which we can go. We must realize that creeping paternalism of the Federal Government is just as bad as creeping socialism. The end result is the same—the

destruction of the principles of our free government.

There is one principle we should always preserve if we are to go far as a democratic country and that is: "It is the duty of the people to support the Government and not the Government the people."

Today there are actually 37,817,000 citizens receiving direct payments from the Federal Treasury. If we consider the dependents involved, it is possible that half of our population is affected by these regular Federal payments.

The very base of all we have in free government is our fiscal solvency. Without it we cannot preserve our representative democracy. Without it we cannot have military preparedness except under totalitarian methods such as those in Russia. Without the solvency of the American Government, we would enter an age of international darkness. Ours is the only currency in which everybody, everywhere in the world, has confidence. Our free enterprise system is the greatest deterrent in the world today to Russian aggression. It is our first line of defense. Our military forces are merely the tools through which the strength of this system is applied in war. Our competitive enterprise system can only exist, as I have said, under solvent government.

This fine audience needs no definition of the free enterprise system from me. It is the system that, within a relatively short span of 160 some years, has brought us from the impotency of 13 ununited colonies to our present position of world leadership.

This American system has developed individual freedoms under constitutional democracy to the fullest measure ever known to man. It is the system that supplies the incentive to every American to start at the bottom and rise to the top. It has enabled us, with only 6 percent of the world population, to outproduce the rest of the world combined.

It is no exaggeration to say that there is literally nothing on earth more important than the preservation of the fiscal integrity of the Federal Government of the United States and the freedoms upon which our Republic is founded. Let us pledge ourselves that these freedoms shall be preserved so that the future generations of Americans can live as we have in the security of our constitutional democracy.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I thank you with all of my heart for the privilege you have given me to address you tonight and the honor that you have paid me will be cherished as long as I live.

#### ADDRESS BY HON. JAMES F. BYRNES AT THE ANNUAL PEORIA MEETING AND LINCOLN DAY DINNER

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD an address delivered by the Honorable James F. Byrnes at the annual Peoria meeting and Lincoln Day dinner of the Illinois State Bar Association, in cooperation with the Peoria Bar Association, on February 9, 1957.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ADDRESS BY HON. JAMES F. BYRNES, AT THE ANNUAL PEORIA MEETING AND LINCOLN DAY DINNER, OF THE ILLINOIS STATE BAR ASSOCIATION IN COOPERATION WITH THE PEORIA BAR ASSOCIATION, FEBRUARY 9, 1957

Long ago thoughtful people of the South realized that Abraham Lincoln was correct in his opposition to slavery.

For the indefensible traffic in human beings many people were responsible. Traders



from Spain and France, as well as from Great Britain, encouraged the African chiefs to sell their people into slavery. Later, New England traders brought thousands of slaves to our shores.

Southerners who bought and worked African slaves shared the guilt of the slave traders. Certainly, I would make no defense of slavery. God never made a man wise enough or good enough to own another human being.

Most southerners now believe that had Lincoln lived, the South would not have been subjected to the oppressions of the reconstruction period which aroused more resentment than the sufferings of the war.

They believe, too, that Lincoln would have appreciated that the heroic fight of Confederate soldiers, the vast majority of whom owned no slaves, was due, not to the desire to perpetuate slavery, but to their belief that under the Constitution of the United States it was the right of each State to regulate its own internal affairs.

They feared that if the right of a State to control its internal affairs in one instance was denied, the Federal Government would soon make further encroachments upon local governments.

The people of the South respect the written Constitution of the United States. Herefore they have had great respect for the Supreme Court because they have regarded that Court as the defender of the Constitution. They have relied upon the Court for protection against either the Executive or the Congress, acting in violation of the Constitution.

When we speak of the law of the land we refer to the United States Constitution which, according to article 4, "shall be the supreme law of the land."

We regard the Constitution as a statement of principles by which all departments of government are bound, the liberties of the people assured and that it can be altered only in the manner provided in the instrument.

In the early days of the Republic, the people were vigilant in protecting their liberties.

But in time, the people became busy and indifferent. Gradually in the courts there were developed the doctrine of judicial review, but it was founded on the principle that acts of government contrary to the Constitution were void.

All of us will agree, as Chief Justice Marshall stated in the Marbury-Madison case, "The Constitution is either a superior paramount law, unchangeable by ordinary means, or it is on a level with ordinary legislative acts and, like other acts, is alterable when the legislature shall please to alter it."

If the latter be true, a written Constitution is an absurdity. It is equally clear that if the Constitution is the superior paramount law, it cannot be altered whenever the Supreme Court wishes to alter it. That would be an absurdity.

If the Supreme Court can alter the Constitution by its decisions, then five men—a majority of the Court—can make the Court a constitution maker instead of a constitution defender.

Throughout our history, Presidents of the United States from Washington to Franklin D. Roosevelt have warned against the Court attempting to usurp such power.

Time and again the Court itself has declared it had no power to amend the Constitution. Now it is agreed by students of the law that the Court, while still admitting its lack of power to amend, is exercising new powers without the public realizing that the powers are new.

The trend is well illustrated by the school case.

In 1952 a 3-judge court presided over by Hon. John J. Parker, senior judge of the fourth circuit, in a case from Clarendon County, S. C., held that the segregation statutes of South Carolina did not violate the 14th amendment. Lawyers for the National Association for the Advancement of

Colored People appealed to the Supreme Court.

Some months after the case was first argued, the Court asked for further argument. Because the 14th amendment makes no reference to schools, the Court requested counsel to direct their arguments to the question "What evidence is there that the Congress which submitted and the State legislatures and conventions which ratified the 14th amendment, contemplated or did not contemplate, understood, or did not understand, that it would abolish segregation in public schools."

The attorneys general of all States interested in the issue, were invited to file briefs. Many of them responded. Among other things it was shown that about the time the amendment was submitted Members of the Congress proposed that in the Constitution and in statutes, segregated schools should be prohibited. The proposals were rejected.

The legislative history so conclusively demonstrated that the prohibition of segregated schools was not contemplated either by the framers of the 14th amendment or by the States in ratifying it, that the Supreme Court could not assert otherwise. The most it could declare, in an effort to justify its decision, was that the legislative history was inconclusive.

When the 14th amendment did not mention schools and the Court decided the legislative history was inconclusive, the Court should have declared, as it did only 11 months ago, in March 1956, in the case of *Ullman v. U. S.* (350 U. S. 427), that "nothing new can be put into the Constitution except through the amendatory process."

The Court should have upheld the Constitution its members are sworn to uphold. It should have upheld the doctrine of separate but equal facilities which had been sustained by the Supreme Court in eight different cases since 1896.

Instead, the Court declared, "We cannot turn the clock back to 1868 when the amendment was adopted, or to 1896 when *Plessy v. Ferguson* was written." Then why did the Court ask counsel to file briefs as to the intent of the Congress in 1868? And why did the Court ask counsel to argue whether the Court was bound by its previous decisions such as *Plessy v. Ferguson*?

If the Court could not turn the clock back to consider the intent of the drafters of the 14th amendment in 1868, what chance is there of the Court turning the clock back to 1778 when the Constitution was drafted?

If age so outmodes the eternal truths of the Constitution, what chance would the Ten Commandments have with the present Court?

The doctrine of stare decisis is not sacred but when a case involves an interpretation of the Constitution and that interpretation is sustained by the Court's decisions over a period of 60 years, we should be able to rely upon it as the law.

*Plessy v. Ferguson* was not the only case precedent. There were seven others. When the Court included such great Justices as Taft, Holmes, Brandeis, and Stone, it declared, in *Gong Lum v. Rice* (275 U. S. 78), that segregation in public schools had been "many times decided to be within the constitutional power of the State legislatures to settle without interference of the Federal courts under the Federal Constitution."

In another case, Chief Justice Hughes said the question could "no longer be considered an open one."

Relying on the decisions of the Court, while Governor, I urged the issuance of bonds and the levying of a sales tax to build schools under the segregated system. Of the first \$75 million we allotted 70 percent to Negro schools, even though Negro students constituted only 39 percent of the total enrollment.

The Supreme Court could not cite a single legal precedent in support of its segregation decision. It cited only the writings of a group of psychologists, several of whom had been declared by the House of Representatives Un-American Activities Committee and by the Department of Justice to be subversive.

A law-abiding citizen may ask, If a decision is not based upon law, is that decision law?

If the Court can disregard the process for amendment of the Constitution and add a prohibition as to segregated schools, why can it not add prohibitions on other subjects, destructive of the rights and liberties of the people?

If the Constitution is whatever the Supreme Court says it is, instead of taking an oath to defend the Constitution, citizens should be required to swear to uphold and defend the decisions of the Supreme Court.

After the Court adopted the school amendment to the Constitution, it had a further hearing to determine how the new 14th amendment should be enforced. Let us look at the 14th amendment itself.

The 5th section of the 14th amendment reads: "The Congress shall have the power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article."

In the case of *Fay v. The People of the State of New York* (332 U. S. 261) decided 10 years ago, the Supreme Court indicated in the absence of congressional authority, it had no power to enforce the 14th amendment.

That case involved alleged racial discrimination against Negroes serving as jurors. The Court called attention to an act of Congress specifically prohibiting such discrimination, by which it was controlled. Referring to the 5th section of the 14th amendment, the Court said:

"It is not said the judicial power of the General Government shall extend to enforcing the prohibitions and to protecting the rights and immunities guaranteed. It is not said that branch of the Government shall be authorized to declare void any action of a State in violation of the prohibitions. It is the power of Congress which has been enlarged. Congress is authorized to enforce the prohibitions by appropriate legislation."

Clearly, then, when the Court added to the 14th amendment the prohibition against segregation in public schools, that prohibition, like all other prohibitions of the amendment, could be enforced only by congressional legislation.

Instead of legislating to prohibit it, Congress for 75 years specifically appropriated for segregated schools in the District of Columbia.

And in recent years in appropriating for the school-lunch program, Congress, by implication, approved segregated schools by providing that if a State maintained separate schools for races, funds should not be paid unless they were equitably distributed between the segregated schools.

But the Court that was unwilling to leave the amendment of the Constitution to the Congress and the States, as provided in that instrument, likewise was unwilling to leave to the Congress the enforcement of the new 14th amendment.

It substituted the courts for the Congress. That means the power of injunction. The power of injunction is a dangerous power, often abused.

Where Congress, in precise language, applicable to all citizens, would define what constitutes a crime, and the punishment therefor, already it is apparent that the judge-made laws will radically differ in the different jurisdictions.

In July 1955, the Honorable John J. Parker, senior judge of the fourth circuit, speaking for the three-judge court having jurisdiction of the South Carolina segregation case, said that the Supreme Court "has not decided that the States must mix persons of

different races in the schools or must require them to attend schools, or must deprive them of the right of choosing the schools they attend. What is has decided, and all that it has decided, is that a State may not deny to any person, on account of race, the right to attend any school that it maintains. \* \* \* The Constitution, in other words, does not require integration. It merely forbids discrimination."

That court held voluntary segregation possible. However, in Tennessee a United States district judge took a different view. He issued an order on January 4, 1956, which according to him, "requires adoption by school authorities of Anderson County of a program of integration that will expeditiously permit the enrollment of Negroes of high-school grades to the high school of that county."

Later that district judge enjoined certain parties who were named, and all others who may be acting in counsel with them from interfering with what the judge called the integration order or from picketing Clinton High School, either by words or acts or otherwise.

Subsequent events demonstrate the chaos that will result from these judge-made laws. In Clinton, Tenn., troops and tanks were ordered to a school, but disorders continued, in and out of the school. When the soldiers withdrew, the Attorney General of the United States ordered an investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of violations of the court order.

In December a white minister who had no connection with the school, voluntarily accompanied certain colored students to the school. After he left and while passing some citizens on the street in front of the police station, he was struck in the face by a man who claimed the minister shoved him. The minister was not seriously hurt.

By order of the court, the man who struck the minister, along with about 12 other persons including another minister and a woman, who were on the sidewalk where the fight took place, were charged with criminal contempt for violating the injunction order. Released under heavy bond, they were to have a hearing on January 28 but the hearing was postponed.

The people of many States await with interest the result of that hearing. They are anxious to know:

First, whether the district judge instead of enjoining discrimination against individuals, had the power to issue an order requiring the adoption of an integration program.

Second, whether striking a citizen who has no connection with the public schools, at a point some distance from the school building, constitutes an interference with the court's integration order.

Third—heretofore it has been thought that where an act was alleged to violate an order of injunction and at the same time violate the criminal law of the United States, or any State, the defendant was entitled to trial by a jury. The people want to know if this has been repealed by the court.

Fourth—whether the presence of citizens at a place on the street, where an assault and battery is committed upon a person not connected with the school or its students, constitute an interference with the court's integration order, justifying punishment by a judge with or without a jury trial.

The President was quoted as saying in response to a question at a recent press conference, that the problem at Clinton was now in the hands of local courts and local officials. If correctly quoted, the President was misinformed. The citizens have been arrested by order of the United States district judge and the school children have been threatened with the secret police of the United States who were sent to the scene by the United States Attorney General.

The only local official in the picture is the prosecuting attorney of the county who was so thoroughly frightened that he told the assembled children of the school that if they were guilty of misconduct they would be reported to the FBI and "uncalled-for provocations will be dealt with swiftly and harshly."

If school children who engage in a fist fight or other disorderly conduct at school are not to be punished by school authorities, a juvenile court, or other State tribunal, but are to be arrested by the FBI and without trial by jury, are to be sentenced by a United States district judge for violation of an injunction, I fear the consequences in districts where the races are evenly divided.

In the Tennessee school of 804 pupils, only 14 are Negroes. In the school district in South Carolina where there originated the case decided by the Supreme Court, the school population is 2,900 Negroes and 290 white students. There are many such districts in the South and they present a far more serious problem than the situation in Clinton.

In Tennessee a man was sentenced by the district judge to imprisonment for 1 year and a fine of \$10,000 for making a speech which the judge regarded as inciting people to violation of the injunction and to acts of violence. That individual was not a citizen of Tennessee or any Southern State.

The facts of the case I do not know. But law-abiding Southerners do not encourage or condone acts of violence. If a white man from a Northern State comes South and does incite white people to violence, he should be regarded with the same disfavor as the professional agitator from the North who comes to incite our colored neighbors to acts of violence. In our midst, we have trouble makers in both races. They need no assistance from other States.

The Southern people know the United States Government has the military power to enforce the orders of its courts. They say, however, that the Supreme Court which ordered this experiment in sociology must enforce it. It cannot expect the States to voluntarily enforce a decision they regard as having no basis in the Constitution or any statute.

When they are criticized by some of the metropolitan press, they recall that only a few decades ago the Constitution was lawfully amended in the manner provided in that instrument and prohibition laws were enacted. Unquestionable, that was the law of the land. Many of the present critics of the South strongly urged the nullification of the prohibition laws. They made it fashionable to carry whiskey flasks and boasted of distilling gin in bathtubs. They did not cease fighting for nullification until the 18th amendment was repealed.

The Supreme Court did not create the people of the United States. The people created the Supreme Court. And the people gave to Congress in article 4 of the Constitution, the specific power to regulate the appellate jurisdiction of that court.

Congress should exercise that power. It should deny to the Supreme Court the power to invalidate the provisions of a State constitution affecting public schools or affecting the security of the State or the United States Government.

In view of the judicial threat to take out of the Constitution, through the injunctive process, the guarantee of trial of all crimes by a jury, Congress by legislation should protect the people against judicial abuse of the power of injunction.

Heretofore when a man has been charged with a felony and has pleaded "not guilty," he has said he would be tried "By God and my country." We must make certain that a man charged with committing a crime, as well as violating a judicial order, is not forced to plead that he will be tried—not by God or

his country—but by a United States district judge.

One could not discuss this segregation decision without admitting that entirely apart from the legal phases, there is a fundamental objection by the people of the South to the social experiment of the Supreme Court.

They fear the purpose of many of those advocating integration in schools is to break down social barriers in the period of adolescence and ultimately bring about intermarriage of the races. They are opposed to this and they are determined to resist in every legal way the efforts to mix the races in the schools. This is not petty prejudice. It is a serious problem of race relations.

Pride of race has been responsible for the grouping of people along ethnic lines throughout the world. Race preservation is the explanation of the political unrest and race tension in south Africa.

Pride of race as well as loyalty to religion contributes to the conflict between Jews and Arabs in the Middle East, which today threatens the peace of the world. Jews do not marry Arabs. Several Arab governments will not even allow a Jew to enter those countries.

It was a realization of the wisdom of segregating races that prompted 46 governments, including the United States, to agree in the Geneva Convention of 1929 that "beligerents shall, so far as possible, avoid assembling in a single camp prisoners of different races or nationalities."

In the United States, pride of race is not confined to the South. Today in 23 States, intermarriage of the races is prohibited by law. The degree of race tension in various States and communities is dependent upon the percentage of Negro population.

In the mountainous areas of the South there are few Negroes and little tension. There are other areas where the races are more evenly divided. There the race problem is acute and is the principal topic of conversation among all classes of people.

Similarly in northern States in the rural areas there is little tension while in the great cities of New York, Detroit, Washington, and Chicago, there is increasing tension.

It is useless for men to argue whether the racial instinct is right or wrong—it exists. It is nothing new.

Thomas Jefferson, the patron saint of the Democratic Party, when he was nearly 80 years of age, said "Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate than that these people are to be free; nor is it less certain that the two races, equally free, cannot live in the same government. Nature, habit, opinion, have drawn indelible lines of distinction between them."

Abraham Lincoln, who signed the Emancipation Proclamation, and has been regarded as the patron saint of the Republican Party, said in his joint debate with Douglass, at Charleston, Ill., on September 18, 1858, "I will say then that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races; that I am not, nor ever have been in favor of making voters or jurors of Negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office nor to intermarry with white people; and I will say, in addition to this, that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality."

Lincoln further said, "Whether this feeling accords with justice and sound judgment is not the sole question, if indeed it is any part of it. Universal feeling, whether well or ill founded, cannot be safely disregarded." (Vol. 4, Writings of Abraham Lincoln, edited by Arthur Brooks Lapsley.)

The prophecies of these two statesmen, were made a century ago. In the early days, following the war, the people of other sections showed no great interest in educating the



recently freed slaves. The problem of helping him educationally and economically was left to the impoverished people of the South. They so generously did what they thought was right, now they can boast that since the days of reconstruction the Negro in the South has made greater progress than he has made in any country of the world.

I am proud of their progress in South Carolina. They are in all the professions. Some few are engaged in banking, hundreds in insurance, and real estate. They are engaged in merchandising, farming, and in the skilled trades. They own radio stations. More than 18,000 own their own farms. Others manage farms. Thousands own their homes which are equipped with television and electrical refrigeration.

With a Negro population of approximately 800,000 Negroes, about 140,000 own automobiles.

I am confident the number of automobiles owned by Negroes in South Carolina is greater than the number of automobiles privately owned in Russia with its population of 200 million.

As a result of the educational program which I sponsored while Governor, there is at least one Negro high school in every school district. Because these schools are new, in most instances, they are better than the high schools for white pupils.

In the State we have 7,500 Negro school-teachers. In New York City with a larger Negro population, less than 5 percent of the regular teachers are Negroes.

For the State of Illinois with a Negro population of approximately 700,000, I do not have the figures, but I am certain the number of Negro teachers is not one-half the 7,500 in South Carolina.

Proud as I am of this progress, I am even prouder that in the last 25 years there has been a vastly improved relation between the races.

Because this is true, the decision of the Supreme Court was a tragedy. It has undone all that men of good will in both races had accomplished in improving race relations. Instead of improving, the situation is worsening. Now we fear for the future.

In the cities, where Negro homes are concentrated, schools were built near their homes. Students are assigned to the schools nearest their homes. If, however, a district judge insists on disregarding State assignment laws and orders the mixing of the races in the schools, I fear the American people will have as serious a problem in the Southeast as we now have in the Midwest.

In several States laws have been enacted providing that "if by order of any court, State or Federal, a student is assigned to a school different from that to which he is assigned by school officials, all appropriations for the school to which that student is assigned and all appropriations for the school from which he comes, shall immediately cease."

Counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People predict the Supreme Court will declare these laws unconstitutional. I do not think so, but in view of the segregation decision, I would not bet on what the Court would do.

However, I predict that if the Court shall declare unconstitutional all State statutes having in its opinion the effect of continuing segregation, then with great regret, many States will discontinue public schools.

In anticipation of this last resort, provisions in State constitutions requiring appropriations for public schools have been repealed by the voters. Private schools will be preferred to integrated schools.

Of one thing I am confident, should the Supreme Court cause the closing of public schools, leaders of the white race in the South will see to it that the innocent Negro children receive an education. They must

not be permitted to suffer because of the well-intentioned but misguided efforts of overzealous do-gooders.

In South Carolina a similar law was passed as to recreation parks. There are parks for both races. When a suit was brought by several Negroes to be admitted to a park set aside for white people, the legislature passed a law closing that park. A United States district judge recently held the question of discrimination was moot because the park was closed.

The people do not feel as keenly about integration in parks as in schools. Recreation is desirable, but education is essential. However, law officers believed that with the existing tension, integration in parks where there are cabins for lodging and swimming pools, was dangerous.

Governors of several States have announced they will not follow the Tennessee example and call out the National Guard to escort Negro children to white schools. They take the position, taken by the Governor of Texas, that under the police powers, it is the duty of a Governor to quell disorders, not to cause them.

In its decision, the Supreme Court said that segregation would retard the development of Negro children. It did not comment upon the effect integration would have upon the development of white children. We believe the presence of troops and tanks, and the secret police, at a school will do great psychological harm to children—white and colored. Instead of thinking of mathematical problems, they will think of race problems.

The people of the South are not an alien people. They are loyal Americans. Whatever may have been the differences between the North and South 100 years ago, in the Spanish-American War southerners proved their devotion to the United States. In World War I and again in World War II they demonstrated their patriotism and their courage on the battlefields of the world.

Today they are overwhelmed by this problem of race which was inherited by them more than a century ago. Through the years that cross has borne heavily upon them.

Now they earnestly appeal to you for understanding, as they pray that their burdens may be lessened, if not lifted.

#### ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I move that under the order previously entered, the Senate now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 2 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned, the adjournment being, under the order previously entered, to Monday, February 18, 1957, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate February 14, 1957:

##### DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Walter K. Schwinn, of Connecticut, now a Foreign Service officer of class 2 and a secretary in the diplomatic service, to be also a consul general of the United States of America.

D. Chadwick Braggiotti, of Connecticut, now a Foreign Service officer of class 3 and a secretary in the diplomatic service, to be also a consul general of the United States of America.

Vaughn R. DeLong, of Maryland, for appointment as a Foreign Service officer of class 2, a consul, and a secretary in the

diplomatic service of the United States of America.

The following-named persons for appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 3, consuls, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Frederick B. Haskell, Jr., of Maryland.  
Lewis M. Lind, of Maryland.  
Warren F. Looney, of the District of Columbia.

William L. Uanna, of Massachusetts.

The following-named Foreign Service officers for promotion from class 5 to class 4:

Edward S. Benet, of Texas.  
Jesse D. McElroy, Jr., of Georgia.  
William B. Snidow, of Virginia.  
Robert L. Ware, Jr., of New Jersey.  
Vernon B. Zirkle, of Virginia.

The following-named persons for appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 4, consuls, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Charles M. Gerrity, of Georgia.  
Karl F. Mautner, of Pennsylvania.  
Nell N. Muhonen, of Virginia.  
William H. Rusch, of Virginia.

The following-named Foreign Service officers for promotion from class 6 to class 5 and to be also consuls of the United States of America:

Miss Faith V. Andrus, of California.  
Fred A. Durling, of New York.  
Clifford J. Glennon, of Utah.  
Seymour S. Goodman, of Virginia.  
Miss Teresa Offie, of Pennsylvania.  
Joseph E. O'Mahony, of New York.  
Neil L. Parks, of Maryland.  
Edward M. Peach, of Virginia.  
Miss Elizabeth Rice, of Florida.  
Regulo Rivera, of California.  
Mrs. Helen E. Sheehy, of Arkansas.  
Fred A. Somerford, of Maryland.  
Robert G. Sturgill, of Utah.

The following-named persons for appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 5, consuls, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Henry Bardach, of New York.  
John R. Bletz, of Virginia.  
Albert Beryl Hudes, of New York.

The following-named Foreign Service officers for promotion from class 7 to class 6:

James H. Bahti, of Michigan.  
Melville E. Blake, Jr., of California.  
Byron E. Byron, of California.  
Charles W. Henebry, of California.  
Wilbur W. Hitchcock, of New Jersey.  
Ernest A. Nagy, of Ohio.  
Russell A. Price, of California.  
Warren E. Slater, of New York.

Miss Alice C. Mahoney, of Arizona, for appointment as a Foreign Service officer of class 6, a consul, and a secretary in the diplomatic service of the United States of America.

The following-named persons for appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 6, vice consuls of career, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

John J. Bentley, of California.  
Miss Hulda Christiansen, of California.  
Glen H. Fisher, of Indiana.  
Miss Edna T. Flach, of Texas.  
Archibald Lappin, Jr., of California.  
Frederick E. Myers, of Ohio.  
Leland A. Pyle, of Virginia.  
Martin G. Ryerson, of New York.  
Miss Lois M. Unger, of Ohio.

The following-named persons for appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 8 vice consuls of career, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Alfonso Arenales, of New York.  
Miss Joan E. Bennett, of California.

Miss Alix S. Bouldin, of California.  
Benjamin N. Brown, Jr., of the District of Columbia.

Robert S. Cameron, of California.  
Miss Pamela Cheatham, of Pennsylvania.  
J. Chapmar Chester, of Wisconsin.  
George E. Chewning, of Virginia.  
William Clark, Jr., of California.  
Peter D. Constable, of New York.  
John E. Crump, of Kansas.  
Curtis C. Cutter, of California.  
Robert B. Dollison, of Pennsylvania.  
Marvin B. Durning, of Louisiana.  
Miss Doris Ann Fettes, of California.  
Rudy V. Fimbres, of Arizona.  
Robert L. Flanegin, of Illinois.  
Miss Dagmar Frahme, of Ohio.  
Benson Lee Grayson, of New York.  
Miss Ellnor Greer, of the District of Columbia.

William H. Hallman, of Texas.  
Charles H. Hallock, of Virginia.  
Miss Jo Ann Hallquist, of Wisconsin.  
William Bruce Harbin, of California.  
Thomas J. Henighan, of New York.  
Miss Evelyn R. Hessler, of New York.  
Marvin J. Hoffenberg, of Maryland.  
Martin Jacobs, of New York.  
James D. Johnston, of California.  
Samuel C. Keiter, of New York.  
James E. Kerr, Jr., of Virginia.  
John W. Kizler, of Texas.  
George B. Lambakis, of New York.  
Henry Ellis Mattox, of Mississippi.  
Robert Marden Miller, of California.  
F. Pierce Olson, of Minnesota.  
John A. Perkins, of California.  
Kenneth W. Preston, of New York.  
Robert G. Ryan, of New York.  
George M. Scanlan, of New York.  
C. Richard Spurgin, of Illinois.  
Ulrich A. Straus, of Michigan.  
George H. Wall, of North Dakota.  
Howard L. Worthington, Jr., of Virginia.

The following-named Foreign Service staff officers to be consuls of the United States of America:

Arthur L. Funk, of Florida.  
Dwight B. Herrick, of New Jersey.  
Henry C. Palm, Jr., of California.  
Henry H. Stephen, of New Jersey.  
John M. Stuart, of New York.  
Miss Geraldine B. Stibbe, of Ohio, a Foreign Service reserve officer, to be a consul of the United States of America.

The following-named Foreign Service reserve officers to be secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Robert M. Snyder, of West Virginia.  
Vasia C. Gmirkin, of California.  
Miss Frances D. Hyland, of California.  
Mansfield D. Sprague, of Connecticut, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense, vice Gordon Gray, resigned.

#### WITHDRAWAL

Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate February 14, 1957:

#### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Mansfield D. Sprague, of Connecticut, an Assistant Secretary of Defense, vice Carter Lane Burgess. (Received on January 14, 1957.)

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1957

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Peter P. Cinikas, executive director, Lithuanian Daily Draugas, Chicago, Ill., offered the following prayer:

O Eternal Father, Lord of the Universe, God of Love and Mercy, we give

Thee thanks and praise for the many great gifts Thou hast seen fit to bestow on our land and its people. We thank Thee especially for the material gifts which have made our land strong and powerful, for the deep faith in God which has imbued our people and leaders with the unquenchable love of liberty and for the qualities of mercy and understanding for the downtrodden and the oppressed.

O Eternal Father, bless our President, grant him strength and health, wisdom, prudence, and patience, and above all, shine Thy guiding light upon him as he wrestles with the momentous problems of mankind. Thou knowest his love and thirst for peace. Aid him in his quest to bring the peace of Bethlehem to every corner of the world.

O Heavenly Father, bless this august body of lawmakers, enlighten their minds with wisdom as needed to steer the true course through the tempestuous seas of strife, hatred, and prejudice to the port of peace. Fill their hearts with mercy toward the underprivileged in this country and those who live in want and in the shadow of fear all over the world. Make them ever strong in the struggle against those who seek to rule by force, to enslave nations, and to stamp into dust under the heel of tyranny.

We pray Thee, Father of Heaven and Earth, to keep the Members of this august body ever under Thy protection. Give them the light to see and the power to perform their tasks as they see them and according to Thy holy will. Make them strong in their fight against Thine enemies. Help them extend a generous hand to the nations which know not Thy peace, whose people are held in bonds and chains of slavery. Help them return peace and liberty to the land of Lithuania whose people last possessed it 17 years ago and who today writhe in agony and terror in the merciless grip of a godless oppressor who seeks to bring the entire world under the rule of his clenched fist.

We beseech Thee, O God of Mercy, to shorten the days of darkness and tyranny for these people and all other peoples whose homelands have been oppressed. Grant us the grace to share the blessings of Thy generous bounty with all peoples and nations. Grant our President and this august body the loving heart, nobility of spirit, firmness of purpose to be the hope of the oppressed, to carry the torch of freedom that shines brightly in our land, to all nations.

We humbly implore Thee, Our Father, grant us this blessing on this, the anniversary of the independence of Lithuania, where freedom has been suppressed by brute force. May Thy name, O God, be forever glorified by us, Thy children. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Monday, February 11, 1957, was read and approved.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. McBride, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the

following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 394. An act to waive the limitation on the time within which a medal of honor may be awarded to Comdr. Hugh Barr Miller, Jr., United States Navy.

#### TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations may have until midnight tomorrow night, February 15, to file a report on the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANFIELD reserved all points of order on the bill.

#### FAILURE OF THE LEASE-PURCHASE PROGRAM

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, I want to call attention to the fact which I am sure you noticed in the news this morning that the much-vaunted lease-purchase program had been suspended in the interest of the control of inflation. But that is not the reason it was suspended. As a matter of fact, it was not suspended. It has simply bogged down and ground to a halt.

During the 3 or 4 years since it has been authorized I am informed that only one building has been even started. What is the reason for that? It is the administration's hard-money policy. They have been unable to get anybody to finance these buildings at a return of 4 percent as provided in the law. This is just another effort of the administration to cover up a dismal failure.

Moreover, this hard-money policy has brought practically to a halt the building of homes for veterans. If it is continued, we will be faced with deflation and a recession. After all, the hard-money policy affects only the small homeowner and in no way limits or holds in check the huge corporations and giant industries, who always are able to get funds for their own building and expansion.

#### COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Ways and Means and the subcommittees thereof be authorized to sit during sessions of the House during the 85th Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.